

FLYING FORTS POUND GERMANY

Take 20,000 Nazis at Voronezh

1,250 Noted Americans Rap Dies

Twelve hundred and fifty prominent Americans today called upon the House of Representatives to abolish the Dies Committee "as a step toward victory in 1943" because "continuation of the Dies

List of signers begins today on Page 6.

Committee would interfere seriously with the prosecution of the war." "The American people who are fighting this war for freedom will no longer countenance the scheme of the Dies Committee," their message declared.

Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Bishop G. Ashton Oldham, Grace L. Coyle, Rabbi David Philipson, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Helen Keller, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Van Wyck Brooks, Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Hon. Louise O. Charlton, Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, Dr. Albert Einstein, Mrs. W. Russell Bowie, Joseph Curran, Councilman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Yehudi Menuhin, Herman Shumlin, William McFee, John F. Moore, Guy Emery Shipler, Prof. Ellsworth Huntington, William Jay Schieffelin, Reid Robinson, Marcia Davenport, Arthur Upham Pope, Prof. George

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Dies Opponents On the Alert

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Opponents of the un-American Dies Committee were on the alert tonight for a surprise move to hurry to the House floor the Cox resolution extending the life of the committee for another two years.

It was rumored in the cloakroom outside the Democratic caucus meeting today that the resolution might be called up tomorrow if consideration of the pending appropriation bill is concluded.

The general impression, however, was that the resolution probably would be brought to the floor next Tuesday.

CONDEMN 'STAR CHAMBER'
Vigorous denunciation of the Dies Committee, and of the way the Cox resolution was sneaked through the Rules Committee yesterday, came today from the national office of the CIO and the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties.

A severe condemnation of Congressman Martin Dies came also from Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes.

The razor-tongued Ickes described Dies' latest speech as an act of "self-regurgitation." He declared that Dies, in an effort to perpetuate his "self-advertising" committee, was only warming over wild charges he had made many

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Will Your Congressman Vote 'Ja'?

AN EDITORIAL

THE abolition of the Dies Committee is an absolute essential of a United States victory in its war for survival.

Hillier's ugly mouthpiece, Goebbels, yesterday shouted from BERLIN that Nazi Germany fights "the communist menace."

Martin Dies shouts, echoing Goebbels in almost the precise syllables from WASHINGTON, that he and his cohorts are the bulwark against this bogey "communism."

Dies carries the Berlin line into the United States Congress.

The "communist bogey" is the special weapon of Germany for splitting the United States.

Martin Dies is the conscious carrier of this nation-destroying poison.

Dies gets his votes in Congress by a political blitz technique, copied from the Nazis, in which decent American representatives in Congress are threatened with the "smear technique" if they do not smother their consciences and deliver a terrified "Ja" vote.

Let this Martin Dies terrorization of the United States Congress be ended once and for all.

It is not an issue here between conservative or progressive, pro-labor or anti-labor.

It is the stark issue between patriotism and national unity VERSUS anti-American treachery in the pro-Nazi style.

THE WINNING OF THE WAR is at stake in the Dies vote.

Demand that your Congressman PLEDGE his vote AGAINST Martin Dies, would-be Goebbels of America.

Hail Victory On FEPC

President Roosevelt's instructions to Manpower Commissioner McNutt to call a conference for revising and strengthening the powers of the Fair Employment Practice Committee brought commendation yesterday from leaders of labor and of the Negro people.

Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, said that the President's order to McNutt showed that Mr. Roosevelt, in having originally set up the FEPC, "wanted a sincere and effective job done to eliminate discrimination in war industries."

"It is unfortunate that the excellent work of that committee was sidetracked for a time," Mr. Mills said, "but now that the FEPC will be reconstituted, we may expect to see this most essential work of investigating discrimination go on even better than before."

The White House statement announcing the President's decision said:

"For nearly two years, the President said, the Fair Employment

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Senate Deals Blow To War Planning

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Under heavy pressure from War and Navy Department officials, the Senate today dealt a serious blow to the Tolan-Pepper bill for all-out mobilization of the nation's economic and manpower resources.

In a 39 to 28 vote, the Senate transferred jurisdiction over this measure from the Education and Labor Committee which had considered the bill at the last session of Congress to the Military Affairs Committee.

Senator Robert Rice Reynolds, notorious North Carolina defeatist, who heads the Senate Military Affairs Committee, made the motion to take the bill away from the Education and Labor Committee.

He made this motion which was approved by the Senate despite the fact that a sub-committee of the Education and Labor Committee had conducted extensive hearings on the measure at the last session and had reported favorably on the bill.

Intervention by the War and Navy Departments in the dispute was charged by Senators Robert D. Thomas of Utah, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, and Claude Pepper of Florida, chairman of the sub-committee, which conducted the hearings.

"Representatives of the Navy and War Departments have committed a gross indiscretion in trying to influence the decision on which committee the bill is to be referred to," Pepper declared.

Turning to Republican members of the Senate, Senator Thomas said: "I'm going to watch closely how the members on the other side of the aisle vote on this issue. The other side knows there has been attempts to influence this issue by persons they call bureaucrats."

ARMY LOBBY
The War and Navy Departments have long been lobbying behind the scenes against the Tolan-Pepper bill which now has nine sponsors in the Senate because the measure would transfer the power to let contracts to an over-all civilian office of war mobilization.

Army and Navy officials realized that the Education and Labor Committee would be a more effective agency for the transfer of power.

The delegation, headed by Rudy W. Hanson, international representative of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, CIO, of New Jersey, assured Mr. Welles of the whole-hearted support of the Finnish-American community in the adoption of a firm stand against the Ryti-Mannerheim government, and urged a declaration of war against Finland as the best means of effecting a change in Helsinki's policy.

The delegation was elected by a recent National Conference of Finnish-American trade unionists in Duluth, Minnesota. In addition to Hanson, the delegation consisted of Karl Nykanen, organizer, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, Local 1235 of New York, and Victor LaPakka, Secretary of Building Laborers' Union, AFL, Local 132, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Speaking on behalf of the delegation, Mr. Hanson presented the views of the National Conference of Finnish-American Trade Unionists and its desire for a firm policy toward Finland, backed up by a declaration of war against the Ryti-Mannerheim government, as the surest means of taking Finland out of the war as an Axis ally.

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A Wage Policy For Victory

By Louis F. Budenz
When CIO President Murray and AFL President Green visited the White House together Wednesday, they were bent on a patriotic mission. What they had to say to the President was watched with eagerness in every worker's home.

The failure to adopt the President's 7-point program last year has now borne evil fruits. The defeatists and business-as-usual outfit, which persuaded Congress to scuttle these proposals for price control and over-all rationing, has brought on a harvest of heavier burdens to the wage workers. There is a shadow over the household of the worker, in unjustly ballooning prices, a shadow which is bound to affect his participation in the turning out of war production.

ASK OVERALL PRICE CONTROL
The heads of the AFL and CIO propose to remedy this state of affairs. They do not propose to bring on economic chaos, as does John L. Lewis with his rantings against any stabilization of the war economy. They stand for wage stabilization but on the correct basis of the stabilization of all other factors in the war economy. When they went to the White

House, they were met by a

series of articles

By Robert Minor
The history of mankind knows no equal to the battle that closed Tuesday at Stalingrad with the raising of the white flag by the remnants of a third of a million German soldiers.

The whole world and every officer and soldier of the armed forces of a hundred nations stand in awe and admiration of this epic example of endurance, of courage, military prowess and morale.

Every lover of liberty and of human dignity, of the courage that made possible the advance of the race of man through the centuries—all took upon the men who achieved this victory, and say in their hearts: "These are my kind of people."

In the purely military sense it is the largest action of the kind

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FDR Greet Stalin on 'Epic Battle'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—President Roosevelt tonight congratulated Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union on "the brilliant victory at Stalingrad of the armies" under Stalin's Supreme Command.

Text of Mr. Roosevelt's message—addressed to Stalin as Supreme Commander of the Soviet armed forces—follows:

"As Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of the United States of America, I congratulate you on the brilliant victory at Stalingrad of the armies under your supreme command. The one hundred and sixty-two days of epic battle for the city which has forever honored your name and the decisive result which all Americans are celebrating today will remain one of the proudest chapters in the history of the peoples united against Nazism and its emulators."

"The commanders and fighters of your armies at the front and the men and women who have supported them in factory and field have combined not only to cover with glory their country's arms, but to inspire by their example fresh determination among all the United Nations to bend every energy to bring about the final defeat and unconditional surrender of the common enemy."

This was the second message from the President to Stalin within a month.

Mr. Roosevelt with Prime Minister Churchill informed Stalin of the decisions reached at their recent Casablanca conference and Mr. Roosevelt has received a reply to that message.

WE CHANGE 'EM WHILE YOU WAIT
In London, yesterday the spokesmen for the War Office told correspondents at a press conference:

"These Soviet maps were printed for you at a considerable expense, but I am happy to say they are already out of date."

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Battle for Rostov Looms

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—A special Soviet communique broadcast from Moscow tonight said 5,000 Germans had been killed and 13,000 captured in the battle west of Voronezh since Jan. 30.

The Germans encircled west of Voronezh have been cut into several groups in a battle of annihilation which has yielded 20,000 prisoners since Jan. 27, the communique said.

The capture of Shchigry, 31 miles east of Kursk on the Voronezh railroad, was reported.

The Soviets also captured the town of Tim, 39 miles east and slightly south of Kursk.

MOSEOW, Feb. 4 (UP).—Soviet and Nazi armies wheeled rapidly into position tonight for the battle of Rostov as a Soviet column pounded to within less than 20 miles of Bataisk in the center of the Rostov southern defenses.

The Red Army sealed the route of land fight for Axis forces of perhaps 185,000 in the Caucasus by bringing the Rostov corridor under the fire of its big guns. A perilous withdrawal by the Sea of Azov or the Black Sea was their only alternative to facing a battle of annihilation.

NAZIS FALL BACK
German tanks and planes went into action below Rostov, where a Red Army spearhead had thrust scarcely a score of miles from the city, evidently reflecting a determination to defend the vital pivot point to the utmost. Counter-attacks failed to arrest the Soviet advance, however, field reports said.

"South of Rostov Soviet troops overcame resistance and repulsed counter-attacks, continuing to advance," the midday communique said.

Twelve hours earlier the High Command had announced the capture of Kagalnikaya, 27 miles southeast of Rostov, in the drive up the railway from Salak. Another column advancing along the Rostov-Baku railway had seized Kushcheyka, 43 miles to the south and a junction on the last Axis rail exit from the Caucasus.

Later dispatches said the Red Army was moving northward from Kushcheyka, and had routed a battalion of motorized infantry supported by tanks.

180-MILE FRONT
North of Rostov crack Soviet detachments of ski troops, guards and mobile forces were developing a great offensive on a 180-mile front which had carried deep into the heart of the Donetz basin and at points beyond the 1941 German winter line.

In fierce battles in the area of captured Krasny Liman, 98 miles southeast of Kharkov, the Soviets

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Has Cold Job



EVERY REPUBLIC P-47 THUNDERBOLT fighter plane that pokes its snub nose into the cold air miles above the ground functions in perfect condition as the result of previous testing in an ice box, where the temperature can be dropped to as low as 95 degrees below zero. This research tester is outfitted with special apparatus that will enable him to withstand the cold in the testing ice box. Air for breathing is pumped into his fish-bowl helmet.

BULLETIN Giraud Frees Communist Deputies

ALGIER, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Giraud government took its first concrete step toward easing the political situation in North Africa today by unconditionally releasing 27 Communist members of the French Chamber of Deputies from a Morocco concentration camp.

A number had been in the Morocco camp for two and a half years.

At the same time, the joint Allied commission announced that 903 political prisoners so far have been released, including 420 Poles, who were sent to Scotland. Other Allied nationals also were included.

The commissioner said 5,500 still remain in concentration camps, including a large number of Spanish Republicans, who will be sent to Mexico as soon as transportation is available.

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All-America Raid Hits Bases

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—American Flying Fortresses pounded northwest Germany by daylight today in their second attack on Adolf Hitler's home soil and shot down a "number" of planes from strong enemy fighter formations which tried to intercept them, a U. S. communique announced tonight.

The new raid came eight days after the initial All-American air assault on Germany which blasted Wilhelmshaven and Emden and only a few hours after a strong RAF force raided Hamburg by night and left Germany's greatest port flaming and shattered from its 95th raid of the war.

The communique did not disclose the exact target, but the big four-engined bombers were believed to have hit once more at the enemy's U-boat and port facilities. Heavy cloud conditions made observation of the results difficult, the announcement said.

"A number of fighters from strong formations were destroyed," the communique said. "Five Fortresses are missing."

The British air raid on Hamburg last night spoiled plans for Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, to broadcast a speech throughout Germany from a Berlin tank factory, it was indicated today.

Reports from the continent revealed that the Nazis had herded people all over Germany to loud speakers to hear Goebbels.

The Berlin radio kept announcing that Goebbels' factory speech would be delayed a few minutes. Then the radios resumed their routine programs without explaining why Goebbels had not been heard.

Japanese Bomb Solomon Area
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Navy today reported a series of new Japanese air attacks on Guadalcanal but continued to withhold details of the progress of the widespread air-sea engagements in the Southern Solomons.

It described the series of surface-air engagements as "recurrent," but said flatly that no details of this fighting will be announced "as long as such information might jeopardize the safety of our forces in the area of operations."

Nor did it mention what damage—if any—was inflicted by Japanese raiders in waves of one to four planes which bombed American positions on Guadalcanal on successive nights.

Meanwhile, a force of American dive-bombers and torpedo planes attacked the enemy's central Solomon airbase at Munda, causing explosions and starting numerous fires.

For the second consecutive day, the communique reported that American fliers had attacked enemy barges near Cape Esperance on Guadalcanal, but there was no indication that the Japanese were landing reinforcements there.

Australian Here Hails Labor Role
(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—American workers are cooperating as much, if not more, in the war program as workers in Australia, Dr. Lloyd Ross, secretary of the Australian Railway Union, stated tonight, here touring Cleveland plans. He explained that in his country every three months there is an automatic adjustment of wages commensurate with changes in living costs. He declared: "I am amazed at the production records being broken in America and by the workers purchases of war bonds."

Haakon Lie, former secretary of the Norwegian Labor Federation accompanied Dr. Ross here.

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Coming This Sunday!

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN NORTH AFRICA!

The exchange of correspondence between our State Department and the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade. Why the release of the anti-fascists is necessary to carry through our African offensive to victory.

In Sunday's Worker

Don't miss a single issue... Read the Daily Worker Every Day

Red Lightning in The Donbas

By a Veteran Commander

ONE feels tempted to write and write about the grandeur of the Red Army achievements in the last two and one half months of that unprecedented offensive. But this temptation is cut short by modesty when one reads a piece like the one written by Major George Fielding Eliot in the N. Y. Herald Tribune yesterday. Here is a piece written by a soldier who does not feel compelled to squirm and hedge, but who writes with red blood of red blooded deeds.

On the War Fronts

Here is the last paragraph of his piece:

"The epic of Stalingrad is over. The tide of Nazidom has reached its height, is ebbing now forever. But the glory of the Russian achievement lives on, will never be forgotten as long as free men are willing to die for freedom."

Saying more might only spoil the word picture.

Red Lightning has struck in the heart of the Don Basin with the unexpected capture of Krasnyi Liman by Soviet troops. The fourth parallel trunk line running parallel to the general direction of the front has been cut. Fifteen miles away, at Slavyansk, is the fifth and practically last line connecting Kharkov with Rostov. If that line is cut, too, there will be only one secondary line left, an awkward one, too. An ominous cloud (for the enemy) is over-hanging the Donbas from the North.

In the North Caucasus the capture of Kuchchevka puts the Germans into a neat sack in the Kuban. The Red Army has reached Yegorlytskaya and is probably pretty near Zlodeiskaya, from where the Rostov bridge can be easily shelled by heavy field guns. It seems that the Germans are already "dunkirked" out of the Caucasus across the Sea of Azov, with the Black Sea Fleet and its famous air arm taking "appropriate measures."

Important as these developments are, they are probably overshadowed by the Red Army stab at the Orel-Kursk railroad line which has just been cut by the capture of Zolotukhino and another small railroad station to the north.

The line is the real backbone of the German basic defense line. It was captured by them during the last week of October, 1941 and never relinquished by them. Now it has been broken. The Red Army has at last crossed the fateful line where the front was stabilized fifteen months ago. The strategic importance of the cutting of that line is apparent from the following example: should the Germans wish to shift a body of troops from Orel to Kursk (a distance of less than 100 miles) they will now have to trundle them via Bryansk and Lgov (a distance of 250 miles).

Besides that, the fact that Soviet troops are astride this most important line means that they have broken through the main German fortified line protecting it. (By the way the line Orel-Kursk-Belgorod-Kupiansk is, as far as we know, the only Soviet triple track line.)

Things are definitely warming up.

Nothing definite is known about the progress of operations in the area of the Solomons.

Nothing of importance on the other fronts.

Pravda Tells 'Secret' Of Soviet Offensive

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—Freedom-loving countries throughout the world are commenting widely on the significance of the victorious Red Army offensive, Pravda said yesterday in a special article.

"The news from the Soviet-German front, gladdening for our friends and gloomy and disheartening for our enemies, relegates to the background reports of other events taking place in the world. The whole world is following the heroic struggle of the Red Army and the unprecedented scale of its present offensive with unremitting and tense attention."

"The Nazi defeats form a chain of glorious victories for the heroic Red Army and the whole Soviet people. All these events are widely commented upon in all freedom-loving countries throughout the world. Wherein lies the strength of the profound impression made by the victories of the Red Army abroad? The unprecedented staunchness, the extraordinary courage and bravery of the Red Army men, the bravery of the Red Army's commanders have long ceased to amaze the world."

SOVIET MILITARY LEADERSHIP

"The world sees the growing ability of the Soviet generals and officers; it sees that the fighting experience acquired in heavy battles and engagements are being skillfully applied. The countries of the Soviet Union's allies, the nations friendly to the Soviet Union and the neutral states are asking themselves the question: wherein lies the secret of the successes of the Red Army? What enables the Soviet people to inflict such blows on the powerful Hitler war machine which only recently sowed horror and panic in many European states?"

"The conclusion arrived at by all keen observers is first and foremost that Soviet military leadership and Soviet military ability are on a much higher level than the advanced ability of the German general staff. Second, the scale, scope, results and consequences of the present offensive operations testify to the growing skill of the Red Army commanders and their abilities for the creative embodiment into life

of the thorough plans of the Soviet High Command.

"Every day the radio and telegraph bring news of Red Army victories. And in every victory the Soviet people see the fruits of realization of the wise, unbending will of the brilliant leader of the country's armed forces. Under Stalin's leadership the Red Army units have won some remarkable victories."

"As in the days of peaceful construction, so also in wartime, Stalin has carefully and patiently reared the commanding staff of the Red Army. The Soviet generals and officers have learned from Stalin to remain calm, collected and free from panic during reverses; to preserve a clear and sober mind during success; the ability to lead the masses and inspire them to selfless struggle for the cause of the country, and firmness and persistence in striving for a goal."

Red Army Takes 20,000 At Voronezh

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captured six towns, killed hundreds of Germans and amassed rich spoils, the High Command reported. A Pravda dispatch said the Red Army was fighting for a crossing on the Donets 20 miles northwest of Voroshilovgrad after the capture of the village of Mikhailovka, 35 miles above the big industrial city.

Some time ago Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's left wing had reached Stanichko-Luganskaya, a junction only 10 miles east-northeast of Voroshilovgrad.

The capture of Krasnyi Liman represented an 85-mile penetration of the eastern Ukraine and a westward push of 300 miles from Stalingrad, the high water mark of Germany's 1942 campaign.

Urges People's Congress for New China

CHUNGKING, Feb. 4.—Madame Sun Yat-sen believes that the abolition by Britain and the United States of the unequal treaties and the abolition of "extra-territoriality" will help China to advance in all respects, she said in a speech here recently, Chinese News Service reports.

Madame Sun Yat-sen expressed three hopes for China:

(1) To make China the equal of other nations not only politically and militarily but also economically and culturally; (2) to drive the Japanese from Chinese soil and to rescue the Chinese in enemy-occupied areas; and (3) to convene the People's Congress.

Regarding the convocation of the People's Congress, she said that this was a cardinal point in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's last testament. She urged members of the Kuomintang and all Chinese people to realize this wish of Dr. Sun, for the new China must have a national congress elected by the people as its foundation.

Stalin Meets Mongolians

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (ICN).—On February 2nd the chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars of the U. S. S. R., Stalin, gave a dinner in the Kremlin in honor of the delegation of the Mongolian Peoples Republic, who had brought the Red Army men and commanders at the front presents from the Mongolian peoples.

The dinner was attended by the delegation of the Mongolian Peoples Republic headed by the Prime Minister of the Republic, Marshal Chonbalsan; the secretary of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party, Surunzhah; V. M. Molotov; A. Mikoyan; L. P. Beria; Malenkov; Marshal Gregory Zhukov and others.

Pole Guerrillas Call for Aid

BERNE, Feb. 4 (ICN).—Characteristic of the sentiments of the Polish population is an appeal published in the illegal newspaper "Nowy Dzien," a paper close to Sikorski, a copy of which has been received here.

"It is necessary to appeal to our Allies for thousands of planes to raid Poland and force the Germans to defend themselves instead of engaging in the murder of defenseless people," says the newspaper.

In its issue of Jan. 19th the same paper, replying to advice offered on all sides that it is allegedly premature for the Polish people to begin a struggle and that they must wait, the paper writes:

"Our country is waiting, but it cannot keep on waiting forever, because there will soon be no one left to wait."

Indeed, the politically more mature anti-fascist circles of Poland are resolutely rejecting the slogans calling for a passive attitude. They are mobilizing the people, organizing guerrilla groups and losing no time in waging a selfless fight to drive out the occupiers.

Uruguayans Back Soviet Aid Campaign

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 4 (ICN).—The campaign to raise four million pesos in Uruguay for Russian War Relief has been endorsed by number of very important individuals here, and is widely approved by the people as a whole.

Among those putting their signatures to the appeal were the following:

Dr. Acevedo Alvarez, ex-minister and Batllista legislator; Dr. Almeida Pinto, deputy-elect of the Catholic Party; Dr. Juan Jose Ameghino, president-elect of the republic; Blanco Acevedo, candidate for the presidency of one faction of the Colorado Party; Dr. Eduardo Rodriguez Larreta, director of the newspaper El Pais, and deputy-elect.

Also, Dr. Alfonso Lamas, leading member of the National Independent Party; Sr. Martinez Trueba, senator-elect of the Batllista Party; General Alfredo Campos, ex-Minister of National Defense; Dr. Elias Regules, deputy-elect of the Catholic Party; General Rolletti, ex-Minister of National Defense; Enrique Rodriguez, general secretary of the General Labor Union (UGT); the writer Laura Cortinas, Serafin Garcia, Jesualdo Sosa, Juan Jose Morosoff; Jose Serrato, ex-president of the republic, and many other hundreds of signatures.

British Hold Advance in Tunisia

CHURCHILL VISITS SYRIA EN ROUTE TO TURKEY



THIS PHOTO, flashed by radio to New York, shows Prime Minister Winston Churchill (left foreground), wearing a military uniform, reviewing his old regiment during a brief stop-off at Lebanon, Syria, while en route to his conference with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey. Churchill and the Chief Executive of Turkey held a lengthy conference in Churchill's car on a siding at Adana, near the Syrian border.

London Reveals:

Transatlantic Scheme To Aid Mikhailovitch

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The way in which the Yugoslav government-in-exile here has been pressuring both British and American authorities to bolster the tottering prestige of their War Minister, Draza Mihailovitch, is now becoming an open scandal.

American readers must have been shocked to learn, at the beginning of the year, that the British War Office "congratulated" Draza Mihailovitch on the alleged resistance of his troops to the Axis.

The actual facts are, I am in a position to state, that a member of the War Office, altogether on his own initiative, wrote such a message, not to Mihailovitch himself, but to a minor member of the Yugoslav government here.

The Yugoslav government's publicity agents trumped this up as though it were an official greeting from the British government to the dubious Serbian general.

The misrepresentation in this matter was emphasized by another fact: when the Yugoslav government here in London sent a New Year's message to Mihailovitch, he hailed him as the sole guerrilla leader. The British Broadcasting Company pointedly refused to lend its facilities to such a doubtful exhibition.

More interesting, however, to Americans are the circumstances

under which your General Dwight Eisenhower was persuaded to send a message to Mihailovitch in mid-January.

Originally, the message was to have been procured from Eisenhower for New Year's Day. But apparently that proved impossible. Then the Yugoslav government circles here in London made great efforts to persuade the American embassy in London to do something, without much success.

Finally, circles around King Peter invoked the help of their Washington Ambassador, Constantine Fotich. Apparently, this gentleman has influence in Washington, especially with men in the Office of War Information. After long delays, a message under Eisenhower's name was sent, and widely publicized here.

It had the effect of making it appear that the United States believed Mihailovitch was the real force of resistance in Yugoslavia—which, as everyone knows, is untrue.

British circles here believe that such praise for Mihailovitch is bound to arouse the Yugoslav people and make them feel closer to Russia than any of the other United Nations.

It only strengthens the hand of the extremely reactionary circles in control of the Yugoslav government-in-exile. They should like to set up a post-war military regime,

heavily staffed with bureaucrats-in-exile, irrespective of the will of the large majority of non-Serb nationalities, and the people as a whole.

It will also interest Americans to know that the original message which Premier Yovanovitch sent to President Roosevelt on the anniversary of Pearl Harbor greeted your President in the name of "Mihailovitch and all other Yugoslav guerrillas."

But, in the last moment, someone in the government-in-exile erased the phrase "and all other Yugoslav guerrillas."

It is symptomatic of the character of the Yugoslav government here that Momo Milo-Milich (Foreign Minister until the recent reorganization) instructed Constantine Fotich in Washington on Dec. 23 to protest to the American State Department against the various comments in the American press hostile to Mihailovitch. It is not known what came of this protest, if anything.

But it is known here that Nincich also instructed the Yugoslav Ambassador to Moscow, Stanoye Simich, to protest to the Soviet government on their alleged attitude toward Mihailovitch.

It is reliably reported here that Simich declined to carry out this insulting request of the London government.

They Carried an Ultimatum To the Nazis at Stalingrad

By Eugene Dolmatovsky (Soviet Poet)

STALINGRAD, Feb. 4 (ICN).—The sky was raining bombs which sent up columns of water from the Volga when we left Stalingrad that autumn day. The river bank was burning, steamers were ablaze, vessels were sinking. Seasoned divisions remained in the city, so fight for every house, for every room.

In October I received a letter from General Rodimtsev, commander of a Guards division defending a group of Stalingrad plants. From his command post—behind a concrete tube serving as cover against shells and bullets—the general wrote: "Yesterday the Germans blared over the radio that Rodimtsev will soon be gurgling in the Volga River. I was asked to convey the answer that they will break their necks."

One could not read that letter without a smile. This young Russian general with gray hair was as confident as ever, and even joking, in a city assaulted by dozens of German divisions and thousands of planes.

In November Stalingrad's position became tragic. The Volga refused to freeze and the ice floating on it hindered the work of the last crossings. The men in our units were agitated—here were we, marking time while things were going hard in Stalingrad.

Then rumor swept the front trenches and dugouts—Stalin had come. It was even rumored that he had been seen yesterday walking along the main line of defenses—calm and confident. I do not know whether Stalin was here or not, but the rumor that inspired the men was born out of their very conception of Stalingrad. It was a desire to see Stalingrad.

Finally Nov. 19 dawned. Shells plattered the high bank of the Don. The infantry went into an assault across the still unfrozen water. Tanks and cavalry moved through the battle formations of the infantry. Swooping down on the German-occupied villages, sowing panic, they surged forward, reached the town of Kalach situated west of Stalingrad and captured it in the fighting.

SENSIBLE RUMANIANS

The unit under Lieutenant Colonel Babich encircled the Rumanian divisions and proposed to them to lay down their arms. The Rumanian general acted sensibly—he capitulated. He rode in an automobile at the head of his troops, followed by his senior officers and columns of Rumanian soldiers looking like shepherds.

The Germans retreated to the east, towards Stalingrad; and the Red Army began to advance on the east for the first time since the beginning of the war. Enormous territory was liberated from the occupation troops. Simultaneously other units drove the enemy south and westwards.

The Germans entrenched on a defense position, but their enormous forces thrown against Stalingrad were already encircled from all sides.

Day and night transport planes winged their way to the encircled enemy troops. When they flew over the Soviet positions all our men, their rifles, machine guns and tommy guns pointed skywards, opened fire. Hundreds of Junkers 52's were downed, a few.

On Jan. 8 a commander and a bugler with a white flag went to the main line of resistance. They carried an ultimatum of the Soviet Command to the Germans. They

were met with bullets and were forced to return. But they went back again. The bugle played the signal, the white flag fluttered in the breeze. No fire was opened this time from the opposite side.

The three calm, courageous men walked into the beast's jaws. Through field glasses we saw how the Germans blundered and fled. We awaited their return in a fever of anxiety. They came towards the end of the day. The encircled enemy had rejected the ultimatum.

Far into the night the megaphones at the main line of resistance were still calling upon the besieged Germans to act sensibly. Towards dawn all grew quiet; but with the first rays of the sun, shells and mines whistled over the enemy's positions and guns thundered fiercely in all directions. Thousands of mines drew fiery lines across the grey sky.

The German's front line went flying into the air.

The main line of resistance rapidly shifted. Fields and hills were covered with killed Germans. Long columns of war prisoners, their eyes frozen with horror, moved in the rear.

Before our artillery offensive started Colonel Ignatov said: "There are only two ways out from such an artillery blow—death or madness."

We rode across the steppe and in the distance saw a town. But according to the map there should have been no inhabited point here. On approaching the spot we saw that what we had taken for a town was thousands of German trucks lined up in rows in an open field. In one place there were more than 9,000 of them. There were quite a number of such "towns" in the steppe.

Tells of China's Dire War Needs

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Serious economic problems are undermining China's ability to resist Japan, Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, told a meeting of War Chest workers in Philadelphia the day before yesterday.

Only 2 per cent of the total United States lease-lend war materials were allocated to China, Mme. Koo declared.

"Only half of this got to Burma," she said, "and only half of what got to Burma ever reached China."

"While China needs guns, nevertheless the danger of economic collapse is so serious that America cannot long delay to equip and supply China and the Chinese army," Mme. Koo continued.

(Her husband, the veteran diplomat, Wellington Koo, was reported yesterday en route to this country to present Chiang Kai-shek's dissatisfaction with American supplies and attitude toward the Far Eastern front.)

SITUATION IN CHINA

Mme. Koo gave graphic details of the situation within the country. She said her step-daughter is working for the Chinese Red Cross and gets \$50 a month, more than the average salaried worker.

But a single meal costs her \$3, a yard of cloth \$10. Coal costs as much as \$100 a ton, due to the fantastic inflation of all values now taking place within the country.

"In the last year," she said, "prices have gone up not five or ten cents, but five times, ten times, and, in some places, fifty times." In her opinion, hunger and cold, the grinding burden of increasing scarcity of essential materials and raising prices were more dangerous to China's fight today than the Japanese armies.

Mme. Koo appealed for immediate and large scale lend-lease aid. She said that financial credits were of no use in preventing a rise in prices, due to scarcity. She urged strongly the speediest shipments of essential goods, lest China collapse and "place America in a grave spot."

And "if America is in a grave spot," she emphasized, "then the United Nations may lose the war."

11 De Gaullists In Africa Freed; Aided Allies

The release of eleven out of fourteen men, imprisoned in North Africa on Dec. 29 after the assassination of Admiral Darlan, was made public in Algiers yesterday.

The released men were known to have been members of the de Gaulle movement, and some of them had aided the Allies immediately prior to the invasion on Nov. 8.

One of the released prisoners was Jacques Brunel, former mayor of Algiers. It was in his home that General Mark Clark met in his secret rendezvous with French officers prior to the invasion. Brunel's arrest had caused a storm in Algiers and was symptomatic of the Vichy influence there.

M. Esquerre, a former police commissioner, also released, had turned over to American authorities, lists of North Africans who had cooperated with the German and Italian armistice commissions.

The release of the three 'Abouquer brothers, Henri, Jose, and Raphael, was welcomed in Algiers since they had been among the most ardent Allied sympathizers.

One captured a post office and telegraph exchange; another guided an American task force to its destination; a third acted as interpreter for the Americans. Their arrest on Dec. 29 created a furor.

Release of these prisoners indicated the beginning of the carrying out of the President's order of Nov. 17. It was cited in North Africa as proof that international pressure was making itself felt on the French Imperial Council and its military leader, Henri Giraud.

Planes Sink 19 Axis Ships

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—British troops battled to hold a small but important gain in upper Tunisia tonight while Allied planes and submarines claimed 19 more enemy ships sunk or damaged in the struggle for control of the nearby Sicilian narrows, last Axis supply road to Africa.

The British yesterday captured Djebel Namsour, a hill seven miles southeast of Bou Arada and about 40 miles southwest of Tunis, official North African dispatches said. They held the ridge through Axis counter-attacks.

Meanwhile, both sides were consolidating their gains, the Germans in Faid Pass, 60 miles west of Sousse, and the Americans east of Seneid, 53 miles from the Axis road of retreat from Lybia along the gulf of Gabes.

The most damaging new blows to the enemy's Mediterranean supply system were by British submarines which in the last few days have destroyed nine Axis supply vessels and an escort ship, the Admiralty announced.

BOMBERS ACTIVE

Bombers of the Middle East command destroyed four more enemy supply ships off the Tunisian east coast, Cairo dispatches said, torpedoed a medium sized tanker and left it hopelessly stranded, and scored hits on a large motorship during a raid on off-bombed Messina, Sicily.

Air fighting was extensive over the Tunisian battlefield, the official dispatches revealed, with American fighters in British Spitfires P-40's seeing largescale action.

An allied communiqué said that six German planes were shot down during the day, but at a cost of eight Allied aircraft.

1,250 Noted Leaders Assail Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

Dahl, Roland Hayes, Dr. Karl Menninger, Dean Charles McConn, Paul Kellogg, Harrison Hiler, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Freda Kirchway, Abraham Flaxer, Mav Perlow, Archie Wright, Morris Watson, Michael J. Quill, Reid Robinson, Joseph P. Selly, Donald Henderson, Katherine Hoffman, Sam Burt, and Guy Stanton Ford led the long list of signers of the message sent today to Speaker Sam Rayburn and Members of the House of Representatives.

"We have observed the divisive workings of the Dies Committee and its chairman, Martin Dies," the message declares. "It is our belief that, on the basis of its record, the Committee must be terminated."

The message was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. More than 270 religious leaders are among the signers, as are more than 200 academic leaders, 150 trade unionists from the A. F. of L., CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, 50 rural leaders, 50 lawyers, 95 writers and editors, 25 leaders in Negro activities, 45 doctors and dentists, and innumerable businessmen, musicians, scientists, social workers, women's leaders, stage and movie celebrities, and others. The signers represent 45 states and the District of Columbia.

"The year 1943 can be a victorious one for the people of the United States and for their allies of the United Nations," the statement declares. "In 1943, a united people, of many nations, of diverse creeds and races, can destroy forever the tyranny and terror of the Axis aggressors. . . . The Dies Committee, by allowing itself to become a forum for the proponents of intolerance and hatred, has undermined the very foundations of national unity."

Stanley in Kuibyshev

KUIBYSHEV, Feb. 4 (UP).—Adm. William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, arrived here yesterday from Moscow.

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Says Steel Firms Blocked War Output

Truman Group Reports

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—One big reason that the United States is walking into a steel shortage can be laid right at the doors of steel monopolies, according to the Truman Senate War Investigating Committee.

The committee, predicting that steel production this year would be barely sufficient to meet major war needs, listed as one cause for the shortage: "The desire of the big steel companies to prevent expansion that might react unfavorably against their control of the steel industry after the war."

Other reasons listed by the committee include an underestimate by the armed forces of the amount of steel war would require and delay by the WPB in converting the industry to a war basis.

Steel, which should be virtually the basis of the war program, is almost a "stumbling block," the committee said.

The committee charged that "the big companies retain their stranglehold on the entire industry and are still reluctant to adopt new melting practices or to adapt themselves to varying conditions of scrap and ore supply."

Senate Vote Hits War Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee was almost certain to give a favorable report on the war mobilization bill.

On the other hand, they hope that they can put enough heat on the Military Affairs Committee to kill the measure.

This hope may, however, not be completely realized.

While Senator Reynolds will undoubtedly cooperate to the utmost in trying to bury the measure, several Senators on the Military Affairs Committee are expected to support the mobilization bill.

Four of the nine sponsors of the measure happen to be members of the Military Affairs Committee. They are Senators Harley Kilgore of West Virginia, Thomas of Utah, Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado and James E. Murray.

A fifth member of the Military Affairs Committee, Senator Harry Truman of Missouri, is also certain to support the mobilization bill.

Several factors accounted for the Senate vote in favor of the Reynolds motion.

The Military and Naval Affairs Committees lined up pretty solidly for the transfer.

Then Majority Leader Alben Barkley also was for the transfer. Apparently some Senators were under the misapprehension that the mobilization bill represents in some way a slap at the administration.

Senator Pepper explained that "as a faithful New Deal Democratic member of the Senate I'm trying to help the administration." But he didn't completely succeed in selling his case.

In addition, Republican Leader Charles McNary also supported the transfer and brought with him many Republican Senators.

On the whole, the vote was quite mixed and it was difficult to see clearly defined lines.

The Senate vote came after a report by the Truman Committee on the steel situation emphasized the need for over-all planning of the kind asked for in the Tolson-Pepper bill.

Senator Pepper warned that "if this bill or something like it is not done, the war will be prolonged."

Ruml Plan Aids Rich--Lawyers Guild

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Hinting out that a tax debt of approximately ten billion dollars owed to the Federal Government would be cancelled if the Ruml Plan should be adopted in 1943, the National Lawyers Guild declared before the House Ways and Means Committee that "This is a very startling proposal to make at a time when the national debt is soaring."

The Guild spokesman added that "when the proposal is examined more closely it becomes apparent why the advocates of a soak-the-poor tax policy—through general federal sales taxes, increased 'victory' tax rates, further lowering of exemptions, etc.—are so vociferous in their support of the Ruml Plan. For, under the Ruml Plan, the higher the income, the bigger the tax cancelled. The Ruml Plan would grant a colossal tax subsidy, graduated according to incomes."

Morley Wolfe, the Guild representative, cautioned the Committee that "someone will have to make up the 10 billion dollars of revenues thus lost." He commented that it was "not without significance, in weighing the tax windfall proposed, that Ruml and his followers have suggested forgiving the tax in the two highest income years and the two highest tax years in American history—first 1941 and now 1942."

The National Lawyers Guild also made serious objection to the Ruml Plan on the ground that "it does not accomplish the objective of putting us on a pay-as-you-go basis," declaring that "since the day of reckoning for the increase or decrease in the current year's income in relation to the past year's income does not arrive until another year has passed."

The Guild recommended that the only satisfactory method of putting the nation's millions of tax payers on a pay-as-you-go basis is to deduct payments at the source week by week and month by month, "out of pay envelopes and pay checks and, if administratively practicable, out of interest and dividend checks."

It recommended that the tax cancellation be limited to the liability on the first \$2,000 of taxable net income, so that no tax payer would receive a tax reduction in excess of \$380, calculated on the combined 19% normal and surtax rates.

The Guild spokesman maintained that as between the Ruml Plan of forgiveness of the entire 1942 tax or forgiveness of the tax in the lowest bracket only, "sound fiscal policy and an effective anti-inflationary program require the adoption of a withholding plan with a cancellation of the tax on the first \$2,000 of taxable net income."

Stretch Coffee Ration One Week

The one-pound coffee ration will have to last six weeks instead of five during the next rationing period which begins Feb. 8 and extends until March 21.

Increased military demands for shipping, and the necessity of importing strategic war materials made the stretch-out necessary, the Office of Price Administration said yesterday.

Saying It With Music

German radios yesterday were broadcasting Richard Wagner's music all day long, particularly "Goetterdaemmerung."

In London, however, British Broadcasting Company programs, hailing Stalin, were accompanied by martial selections from Tchaikovsky, ending with the first line of the "Internationale."

McNUTT ANNOUNCEMENT BRINGS RUSH FOR WAR JOBS



HERE IS THE IMMEDIATE RESULT of War Manpower Commissioner McNutt's "work or fight" ultimatum. Hundreds of men employed in non-deferrable jobs stormed the U. S. employment offices in New York City. A small part of the crowd that turned up is pictured reading notices on the bulletin board. April 1 is the deadline set by McNutt for the men not in essential businesses to get into war work or be drafted.

Disappointed War Job Seekers Find Few Placements at Bureaus

Eager seekers-after-war jobs jammed U. S. Employment Service offices for the second day yesterday in a rush to carry out War Manpower Commission "war work or fight" orders, but few left the bureaus with direct work assignments.

They came in busting, many of them apparently believing that after the routine of registration they would immediately be sent for placement. It didn't work quite that way.

Of the hundreds of non-deferrable industries who poured into the USES offices at 87 Madison Ave., only a handful ended their interviews with the feeling that war work was right around the corner.

ONE OF 15-A NEGRO
About one out of every 15 of the applicants was a Negro. One of them, John Thomas, of 68 W. 139th St., a porter in a store, is a 3A-er, prompted to try his luck at a war job by the "work-or-fight order."

"I've been wanting to get into war industry right along," he said, "but I figured on account of the discrimination I'd never get it. Now I'll see what happens. Maybe I'll get a job this way."

He's got experience in electrical work and can work as a mechanic, he said. He left the interview with a referral to another USES agency, from which he hopes to make a placement.

An art needle worker, who said he'd been thinking of trying to get into war industry all along, was referred to the USES offices at 205 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. He seemed surprised that he couldn't make immediate connections. Most others were either referred to other offices or told that they will be notified of assignments later.

OUT OF TOWN JOBS
There are jobs to be had immediately but most seem to be out of town, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Such posts raise problems for the 3A-ers, who are heads of families, most of them with their homes established here.

They'll jump at work that's at least within commuting distance but they want some assurance that travel costs won't cut too deeply into earnings.

The main attraction at the 87 Madison Ave. bureau yesterday, apart from registration desks, was the bulletin board advertising jobs and training for jobs. There wasn't a minute when men and women

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Crackdown on Black Market Butchers Say

(Special to the Daily Worker)

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 4.—Retail butchers here appealed to the Office of Price Administration to stamp out the black market operation in Hudson County.

More than 150 butchers, members of the Hudson County Retail Meat Dealers Association, brought their account books, canceled checks and delivery and purchase slips to an OPA meeting for inspection.

"We are not after the small fry," John Masterton, OPA enforcement attorney said, after the meeting. "We are out to break the black market and to get the meat being withheld in that market out into the channels of legitimate trade."

A representative for the retailers said the black market bills a retailer for the established price for meat. The bill is paid by check and then the dealer has to pay an additional cash sum of from two to eight cents a pound. He said the butchers had to pay the price to get the meat, or close their shops.

Rent Complaints Piling Up Here

Complaints of increased hotel and rooming house rents are piling up at the regional office of the Office of Price Administration, a spokesman told the Daily Worker yesterday.

These complaints, he said, were being relayed to the national rent division in Washington which now has the matter under study.

To date, rents have not been frozen in New York City, the only major city in the country without rent control. Landlords have been asked, however, to keep their rents at March, 1942, levels.

Building Big Pipeline

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 4 (UP).

A giant oil pipeline, literally spanning the top of the world from the great MacKenzie River Valley, in the Arctic Circle, to either Whitehorse or Mayo, in the Yukon, is being built by the United States. It was revealed today by the Vancouver Sun.

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Learn How to Use Your War Ration Book No. 2

By Louise Mitchell

Beginning Washington's birthday, the civilian population of the United States will register for war ration book two, which will be used for point rationing of canned, bottled and frozen fruits and vegetables and dried fruits to start March 1.

Registration for ration book two will be conducted for six days at local schools, churches, community centers and at local war price and rationing boards.

One member of a family may apply for all by presenting a copy of a war ration book one for each person. "The applicant must present a 'consumer declaration' properly filled out and signed. One application will serve for the entire family. The declaration will ask for the amounts of coffee on hand as of Nov. 28, when coffee rationing began and the amount of canned goods on hand as of Feb. 21, the

first day of the "freeze" of retail sales on canned goods.

Each person will be entitled to five cans of fruits and vegetables at the start in addition to the monthly allotment obtained through the use of 48 points. In the declaration, the housewife need not include all cans, bottles and jars containing less than eight ounces. The "pantry census" must include all commercially canned fruits, including spiced, canned vegetables, canned fruit and vegetable juices, canned soups, chili sauce and catsup.

The following need not be counted or declared: canned olives, canned meat and fish, pickles, jellies, jams and preserves, spaghetti, macaroni and noodles or home canned foods.

Office of Price Administrator officials suggest that housewives may find it convenient to make this count on Sunday, Feb. 21—by spreading their pantry supplies on the kitchen table and eliminating

all the excluded items. The smaller cans containing less than eight ounces, such as baby foods, then should be put back on the shelf.

By counting out five cans for each member of the family from the remainder, the housewife will be left with the exact number of containers which she must declare.

Declaration sheets will appear in the newspapers shortly after Feb. 15 so that the housewife may acquaint herself with the form. She may obtain them at registration centers in advance.

The purpose of the declaration is to give registrars a basis for detaching excess coffee stamps from war ration book one and point stamps from war ration book two for stocks of canned goods in excess of five per person.

The plan for "tailoring" ration book two is rightfully considered by the OPA as starting off the rationing program on an equal footing as possible. False statements will be accompanied by heavy fines.

WAR COSTS MONEY — BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Over The News Wires

Marbles for Bonds

GATESVILLE, N. C. Feb. 4 (UP).—Nine-year-old Rufus Duck was the only member of his second grade class who hadn't purchased at least a war stamp. His father is dead and he didn't want to ask his mother for money.

But at noon, on the final day of a stamp buying contest, he walked up to his teacher, Lucy Pollock, with ten pennies in his hand and asked her for a war stamp. He said he had sold his marbles to put the class on a "100 per cent" basis.

When the story got around, townfolk started buying more marbles for Rufus. The first contribution was a bag of 100.

It Can Be Done

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4 (UP).—Rear Adm. Howard L. Vickery, Maritime Commission Vice Chairman, believes the United States will build at least 20,000,000 tons of ships during 1943.

Inspecting local plants here, Vickery said President Roosevelt's goal of 16,000,000 tons probably will be exceeded by at least 4,000,000 tons, depending on steel supplies.

Flies to Brother

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Supreme Court announced today that Justice Frank Murphy, flew to the West Coast last night when he received word that his brother, Lieut. Cmdr. George Murphy, had been injured in "a serious accident." No details of the accident were made public.

Lieut. Cmdr. Murphy is on leave as judge of the Recorder's Court, Detroit, and has been serving with the fleet air arm at the U. S. Naval Air Station, Alameda, Calif.

Figures Don't Lie

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Internal Revenue collections in 1942, totaling \$16,774,416,291, were nearly twice the revenue the government received in 1941, the Internal Revenue Bureau said today. In 1941, collections totaled \$8,680,097,800.

Income tax payments, rising from \$3,888,872,318 in 1941 to \$7,400,244,309 in 1942, showed the biggest gain.

Individual income taxes paid last year amounted to \$4,061,858,118 compared with \$1,621,608,430 the previous year. Corporation income taxes accounted for \$3,982,816,133 in 1942 against \$2,287,223,878 in 1941.

Practices Committee and its executive director have done an excellent piece of work, placing workers in war jobs. They, however, have been handicapped by the fact that the members of the committee were working on a part-time voluntary basis, and did not have powers or personnel commensurate with their responsibilities.

"The President said he considers it advisable therefore to review the situation, and that, when the machinery has been established to meet the problem, the hearings in the railroad case and in any other cases which may have been temporarily postponed will be continued."

Joseph Ford, administrator of the Peoples Committee, of which Councilman Adam Clayton Powell is chairman, said the President was to be congratulated and that out of the conference should come enough material to break down job discrimination in the railroad industry, "the breaking down of which is so necessary to winning the war against fascism."

Ferdinand K. Smith, co-chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, yesterday sent Mr. McNutt a telegram requesting: an appointment "for the purpose of discussing" the President's "demand for job discrimination in the railroad industry and your new 'work-or-fight' order and how it affects the Negro people."

The President's announcement was "a tremendous victory for the war effort, for national unity and for Negro rights," in the opinion of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., executive secretary of the Upper Harlem and chairman of the New York County Communist Party.

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Ruml Flops at Hearing on Income Tax Plan

Pledge to Recruit 1,200 Communists

Cannot Reply To Critics

By Frank Ryhlick

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — "My name is Beardsley Ruml, I am chairman of the Federal Reserve Board of New York and Treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc. I was first formally associated..."

The speaker was a huge, ponderous man. The horn rims in his glasses were as thick as a pencil. He spoke confidently, though his voice was surprisingly high-pitched.

The members of the House Ways and Means Committee had copies of his prepared statement, but for awhile they were more interested in the speaker than what he said. Here, for the first time, they had before them the sponsor of the famous Ruml Plan, which the newspapers, newsmen, radio and profit lobbies had been pushing so enthusiastically for months.

RUMI DOUBLE TALK

Ruml plodded sonorously through his 17-page statement, and when he was finished his plan still looked like a deflated balloon. Five thousand words of double-talk hadn't been able to breathe any air of reality into it.

Crusty, crochety old Bob Doughton, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, was waiting for Ruml with a meat-axe. Doughton is no breathless liberal. He is a North Carolina horse-trader, farmer and banker. He is as good a friend as the corporation lobbyists have on Capitol Hill. But the Ruml Plan is too much even for his stomach, which is believed to be lined with boiler-plate.

Doughton called into Beardsley Ruml, and for 15 minutes proceeded to chop him down to size. The horse-trader's deafness came in handy, for it enabled him to ignore most of Ruml's fumbling attempts to reply. When Doughton concluded, Ruml was flushed and panting.

Ruml's position was transparent. He wanted to put tax collection on a pay-as-you-go basis by skipping 1942 taxes. He used phrases such as "making a change in the method of assessment," but he meant "skipping."

Ruml conceded that those getting big incomes had already saved money for 1942 taxes, but he was against collecting it from them. Why? Because "I feel that a policy of tax assessment that depends on savings to secure payment is most inopportune."

PLAN EXPOSED

Many experts have exposed the Ruml Plan as a gigantic gift to the big tax payers. But Ruml did a better job than any of them.

In addition to all his other qualities, Ruml displayed a woful ignorance of taxation. For example, in his prepared statement he said that the first federal income tax bill of 1913 was defective in that a "citizen was required to pay in the year 1914 a tax assessed on his 1913 income."

"Show me any such requirement in the law," snapped Doughton. Ruml confessed the remark was probably erroneous.

"It is a fair sample of your entire statement," Doughton replied. At another point Doughton asked:

"During this critical war period, when the government must levy the highest taxes in history and borrow money, do you think it would be sound business for the government to forgive debts to those who are able to pay?"

Ruml answered in the affirmative. "The Ruml plan itself seems likely to die in the committee, but watch for its friends to bring forward a less vulnerable version. Representative Jerome Cooper of Tennessee, an opponent of the Ruml Plan, indicated that it would be July before a pay-as-you-go form of tax collection would become effective. A lot can happen in the meantime."

A Right Guy

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 4 (UP).—Judge William M. Untermyer opened a court session exclusively for war workers last night. He said 25 or 30 defendants wearing war plant badges appeared before him every week, and he thought making them appear during the day was impeding production.

What Nazis Said One Year Ago

At Hitler chokes on his predictions of a year ago and Rome and Tokyo swallow fearfully—grandiose boasts made earlier in the war, the Allied armies strike back hard and victoriously. The Red Army's magnificent offensive makes the following Nazi verbiage interesting reading today.

1942
Feb. 11: "DNE" (Official German News Agency): "The superiority of the German command has completely frustrated the Soviet offensive, even in places where, as the result of their mass attacks, the Soviets ought to have achieved certain successes, as, for instance at Leningrad, where they were unable to relieve the encircled Soviet forces or to break through the ring around the city."

General Sate, of the Japanese Ministry of War (as reported on Hanserian home stations): "The fall of Suez and Gibraltar is only a matter of time."

Feb. 13: German-controlled Radio Paris (in French): "The Soviet forces are wearing themselves out while the German forces are waiting for their hour to come."

Radio Rome (in Italian): "The Battle of the Mediterranean in general, and the Battle of Cyrenaica in particular, are not only developing favorably for the Axis, but have paved the way for the fatal crisis now confronting the British Empire."

Feb. 14: Radio Rome (Marie Appellus, in Italian): "The British mastery of the seas appears to grow weaker every day and is almost nonexistent."

Feb. 15: Francois, commander of the Flemish Legion in Russia, on the German-controlled Radio Brussels (in Flemish): "One thing is certain—the Russian army will no longer exist in the summer of 1942."

Radio Tokio (in English): "Japan's ally, Germany, is fully prepared for her long-awaited landing in the British Isles, and the course of retreat will naturally shift the seat of British activity to Canada or elsewhere, far from its original home base."

German home stations (Radio Luxemburg, in German): "The motto of Todt's organization has always been and is: 'The Fuehrer is always right.'"

Feb. 16: Radio Zeelen (in English): "American aircraft production cannot possibly have lived up to expectations of President Roosevelt. It is impossible for U. S. production to run at full capacity."

Feb. 17: Dr. Schmidt, chief of the Press Department of the Berlin Foreign Office: "The Russian reserves in men have been used, and those between 18 and 50 had to be called up months ago. Stalin will be in no position to replace his losses. The German army will, with the start of the warmer season, attack and destroy the remaining Soviet armies."

Dr. Schmidt: "I think Roosevelt's figures on U. S. armament are bluff."

1941—TWO YEARS AGO
Feb. 11: "Berliner Boersen-Zeitung" (as quoted on the Italian-controlled Radio Tirana, in Greek): "British Imperial troops in Africa will be thrown back when the Italian High Command thinks fit."

Feb. 12: Radio Zeelen (in Portuguese): "Germany's final and complete victory is beyond any shadow of a doubt, and the hour that is about to strike the final settlement of accounts with Britain is at hand."

Radio Breslau (in English): "Can England win this war with American assistance? The answer is no. Britain's land forces are not sufficient to carry the fight to Europe even if its seapower could do what is impossible and ferry the invading divisions across. America cannot change the situation to Britain's advantage. Most certainly the U. S. A. cannot invade Europe from a base 2,000 miles away."

Radio Breslau (in German): "In the spring, Britain will be cut off by the German Navy from her supplies to such an extent that she can no longer exist."

Radio Breslau (in German): "The Italian Empire in Africa remains intact with all its forces."

Feb. 15: Radio Breslau (in German): "Wherever the British Army has shown itself, we have beaten it."

Feb. 16: Radio Rome (in Bulgarian): "No power on earth could withstand the attacks of the Italian air force. Wherever Italian planes appear, they become and remain masters of the situation."

Feb. 17: Radio Breslau (in German): "Today on a single front extends from Norway, on the Channel coast, and Biscaya, as far as the Suez Canal. On this front the German Army stands with a free rear before the gates of England. It need not disperse its strength as it had to do in World War I. It can strike with concentrated force against the one and single enemy—England."

Named FDR Naval Aide
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Pacific war hero and more recently commandant of the First Naval District at Boston, has been appointed naval aide to President Roosevelt, the White House announced today.



More than 1,200 Chicago workers welcomed Earl Browder and signed pledges to recruit 498 new members into the Communist Party by Feb. 10. The Party building campaign rally outlined plans for recruiting 1,200 new members for the Illinois-Indiana District. "The greatest help that we can give our country and our class,"

Browder told the rally, "is to strengthen the ranks of the organization which has the highest percentage of war activity of any group in the country. And that is the Communist Party, our Party." Other speakers included Phil Bart, Morris Childs, Alfred Wagenknecht and Ray Hansboro.

A Wage Policy For Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

House, they did not ask only for the revision of the "Little Steel" formula but also for rigid and all-out price control and over-all rationing. It is the failure of Congress and the government to put effect 'ong ago which is bringing the pinch on the workers' pockets.

LEWIS PLANS DISRUPTIVE
Patriotically, Green and Murray do not propose that such a formula as that adopted in "Little Steel" be scrapped. To advocate that, as Lewis does in his disruptive way, is to suggest the setting on foot of a vicious circle of rises in prices, wages, prices, wages, prices—in which price rises would always beat the wage earner and his pay envelope. Such an invitation to chaos would also be a proposal to disintegrate and destroy national unity.

That Lewis is intent upon moving further in such a disruptive direction is made known by his provocative tirade of Wednesday, in which he went so far as to say that labor need no more pay any heed to its no-strike pledge. Such is a thoroughly wrong and unpatriotic attitude, damaging to labor above all, and certainly one with which the great mass of loyal American workers will definitely not agree. Lewis' try at taking advantage of the present strained situation to get over such an anti-American provocation, however, is a warning in itself of the urgency for dealing with the matter in a thorough and vigorous way.

What the AFL and CIO heads correctly say now is that amendment is sorely needed to the "Little Steel" formula because of the failure to carry through the rationing and price control features of the President's 7-points. Prices for foodstuffs have risen 20 per cent, for example, since April, 1942—when the President brought before Congress the urgency of the restrictions advocated in his 7-points. It was John L. Lewis and his buddies in the defeatist camp who "blew up the bridge" under the President's proposals, and therefore brought on the mess which exists today.

When the War Labor Board set down a 15 per cent wage increase over Jan. 1, 1941, as the limit for wage rises on the whole, the formula was not unjust. Had it been accompanied by the other controls which were contemplated by President Roosevelt, it would have been a good beginning in wage stabilization.

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tion. With it could go the understanding which was always the view expressed by the President of certain other adjustments in low paid income groups.

There can be no just quarrel anywhere with the proposition that the "Little Steel" formula will have to be so re-arranged as to take into account the price rises which have occurred since its adoption. Indeed, that is the proper and patriotic way to deal with this phase of the present economic set-up.

With that will have to go some other things, and without further delay. The national convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which met at Boston, recognized that over-all rationing, all-out price control and other such phases of a centralized war economy were essentials. The present insistence upon such rationing and control by the AFL and CIO heads looks in the same direction. The declaration made by ten Senators this past week favoring passage of the Pepper-Tolan bill, which aims at such a centralized economy, can give new energy to labor's efforts to this end.

There is also required prompt adoption of an incentive wage arrangement, as a proper accompaniment of genuine wage stabilization. The incentive wage recognizes the relation of wages to the urgency of war production. It is likewise a potent promoter of national unity. A moment's thought will show how much this is the case. The incentive wage permits an expansion of production without an expansion of plant, which is one of the bugaboo which disturbs the employing interests. This wage arrangement, as the same time, steams up output without too great a strain on manpower. This is a blessing which the government might well welcome. The incentive wage provides a bigger income to the worker for a larger production, and thus puts into his pocket the wherewithal to meet the rising taxes, pay for bonds and aid financially otherwise in the war effort.

Every group within the nation can be pleased by this proposal, since under the present circumstances it conforms so fully to the requirements of the present scene. We should get on our way quickly in seeing to it that incentive pay is made a big part of the present national economy.

Launch New Destroyer
NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (UP).—The U.S.S. Kimberly, destroyer #21, was launched today at the Staten Island Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Inc.

Sponsor was Miss Elsie Kimberly of Bonita, Calif., daughter of the late Rear Admiral Lewis Ashfield Kimberly, USN, for whom the vessel was named.

Admiral Kimberly died at West Newton, Mass., on Jan. 28, 1902.

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Chicago Communists Pledge New Recruits

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Chicago fired the opening gun of its Communist Party building campaign this week at a Party rally where 498 members signed pledges to recruit a new member by Feb. 10.

The signing of the pledge cards was a stirring welcome to Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, who declared:

"The greatest help that we can give our country and our class today is to strengthen the ranks of that organization which has the highest percentage of war activity of any group in this country. And that is the Communist Party, our Party."

RECORD WAR ACTIVITY
In outlining the drive plans for 1,200 recruits for the Illinois-Indiana district, Phil Bart, organizational secretary, reported that:

"Our registration not fully completed shows that our membership in Chicago has bought more than \$325,000 war bonds, donated 400 pints of blood to the Red Cross, that we have 1,200 members active in war service organizations. Our service flag now has 493 stars."

As 1,200 crowded the ballroom at the Skyline Athletic Club in the Loop, a feeling of enthusiasm present only on rare occasions was in the air. Great events were happening on the Eastern Front. Roosevelt's meeting with Churchill in North Africa promised the same end of events in a Western Front in Europe. And Earl Browder, leader of the Party, was here.

"History has to be made," said Morris Childs, state secretary of the Party. "History has to be guided. We can determine a great deal. The stronger we are, the stronger will be the will of the people for victory. Chicago is the heart of America. The world listens when Chicago speaks. 'The entire Communist Party of the country is looking to Chicago to take the lead in this Party building campaign.'"

"If we say that we want the American army to time our offensive against Hitler with that of the Red Army, the mass work of the Party needs to be strengthened—the Party's connection with the people is the best guaranty for victory."

COMMUNIST DRIVE GOAL
The Armour & Co. branch of the Packinghouse Section, with a quota of 35 recruits by May 1, got a head-start by bringing 12 signed membership applications to the meeting, one-third of their quota.

Bart explained that the national committee had decided upon a drive to begin Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday, and to end May 1 with 15,000 recruits as the national goal. The

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Aim to Force Finns Out of War-Welles

(Continued from Page 1)

thereby saving the Finnish people from annihilation and speeding the victory of the United Nations.

The delegation submitted a three-point memorandum along these lines and assured our government of the wholehearted support of the bulk of the Finnish-American community in the adoption of a firm stand against the Ryti-Tanner-Mannerheim Finland as an enemy of the United Nations.

Mr. Welles welcomed the interest of the Finnish-American trade unionists in the effort to take Finland out of the war as an Axis ally, and authorized the delegation to release the following statement as a direct quotation of his views:

"The policy of the American government toward Finland is to strive for re-establishing Finland as a free and independent democratic nation, so that it can find its rightful place among the democratic nations after the war."

"It is our intention to work toward changing the present policy of the Finnish government from fighting as an ally of the enemies of the United Nations, or to put it in another way, to end its fight against a member of the United Nations, the Soviet Union."

"Two years ago we tried to work for peace between the Soviet Union and Finland but we failed. Today we are continuing to strive for a separate peace between Finland and the Soviet Union. No matter what the price of German reprisals it would be cheaper than continuing their present policy."

The delegation on behalf of the Committee of Finnish-American Trade Unionists, commenting on its interview with the Under Secretary of State, greeted the effort of our government to take Finland out of the war, and especially Mr. Welles' recognition that no matter what the price of German reprisals it will be cheaper for the Finnish people to make peace with the United Nations, than to continue the present policy.

"This," the committee declared, "correctly recognizes the need of the Finnish people to fight to drive out the pro-Nazi elements and the Hitler legions, and means that we must encourage the formation of the fighting national unity of all patriotic anti-Nazi elements inside Finland for this purpose. Failing the early realization of our government's hope for a separate peace on the part of Finland, we must assure fulfillment of our policy to take Finland out of the war as an Axis ally by American declaration of war on Finland."

"The Finnish people are in a state of collapse on the economic front than at any other time during the course of the war."

"After this had been made a headline," she said today, "I realized my statement might give implications which never were intended."

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May Have to Raise Wages, Says WLB Aide

Admits Prices Peril Stability

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4. (UP).—Wage increases above the "Little Steel Formula" will be permitted by the War Labor Board "if other agencies of government" are unable to halt cost of living increases which interfere with the workers war effort.

This was the statement made here by Wayne Morse, speaking for the public members of the National War Labor Board. Morse is here to help start in action a Regional War Labor Board.

Morse served notice that the War Labor Board would change its policy on wage increases if the rising cost of living interferes with war production.

He said, however, that he and the other public members did not consider the 22 per cent increase in living costs since Jan. 1, 1941, constituted a threat to war production. The "Little Steel Formula" is based on the premise that since living costs increased 15 per cent from Jan. 1, 1941, to May 2, 1942, wage increases may also increase by that much.

"I'm not saying when we'll say the cost of living justifies increased wages," Morse said.

Coast Labor, Legislators Call Victory Parley

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE—Over sixty legislators, representatives of organized labor, political and civic leaders are sponsoring a Washington's Birthday Congress in Seattle to give expression to people's widespread support behind President Roosevelt's leadership for victory over Hitlerism, and security and freedom for all.

The congress is scheduled for Sunday, Feb. 21, 10 A. M., at Eagles Aerie hall. It was reported by the arrangements committee.

Twenty-seven of Washington State's 145 legislators, now completing their third week of the state's biennial sixty-day session, are among the sponsors, while the bulk of the sponsors are labor representatives from metal trades, lumber, fishing, marine and other unions.

Honorary chairman is Congressman John M. Coffey, chairman of Congress liberal bloc.

"For a victorious offensive now on the battle front, America needs increased war production on the home front and a central, over-all planning authority, as proposed in the Pepper-Tolan-Kilgore bills before Congress," the call declared.

"And when our fighting men come home and our factories turn again to peace-time markets, America must have its own national and state plan for work and security, 'assurances,' as the President says, 'against economic hardships, from the cradle to the grave.'"

In an appeal to all patriots to unite for victory and security, the call continued:

"With a drive to create a bipartisan coalition for purposes of obstruction and appeasement being made both in Congress and in our own state's first war-time legislature since the Civil War, the President's war leadership and his proposals for winning the peace need your support, need the support of America's many patriotic business men, of American farmers and American labor."

"We therefore urge all interested persons and organizations to come or send representatives to a Washington's Birthday Congress, dedicated to victory over Hitlerism and security and freedom for all."

Sufficient Civilian Dentists Assured

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4 (UP).—Civilian dentists were given assurance last night of sufficient dental care despite induction of dentists into the armed forces.

Capt. C. Raymond Wells, chief Dental Officer for Selective Service and President-elect of the American Dental Association, told the Philadelphia Dental Society that there are approximately 70,000 dentists in the United States.

"As long as voluntary procurement continues," he said, "it is not anticipated that selective service will have to issue special calls. We are getting enough now."

Pointing out that one dentist is required in civilian life for every 2,500 inhabitants, Wells said that selective service is trying to take only the surplus professional men in a given area.

Lords Debate Sub Peril
LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—The House of Lords held secret debate today on the U-boat problem.

NMU Unit Raps Rickenbacker

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4 (UP).—A resolution adopted by the Cleveland unit of the National Maritime Union (CIO) today requested Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker to "cease acting as a tool of the National Association of Manufacturers in their attempt to destroy organized labor."

While giving credit to Rickenbacker for his contribution to the war effort, the resolution said that "we deplore his statements in regards to organized labor."

Assail Coast Rent Gouging Against Heroes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Rent gouging in the Vallejo, California, area was labeled a "direct affront to our Naval heroes" today by Paul A. Porter, Office of Price Administration Deputy Administrator in Charge of Rents.

Among the Navy men who reported cases of rent gouging were Submarine Commander W. G. Chapple, Captain Albert France and Commander Bruce McCandless of the famous hero ship "San Francisco." Commander Charles Wilkins and Commander Frank Latta.

These officers and their enlisted men reported exorbitant rents, ranging from \$65 for two rooms, each nine feet square, in an auto court, to \$420 a month for one room and meals for an officer, his wife and child.

Evans Haynes, regional rent executive for the area including Vallejo, in a teletype message to Deputy Administrator Porter, reported that he had augmented the staff of the local office to assure that the rent regulations were not evaded.

Mr. Haynes reported that one of the ringleaders of the rent violators has been convicted in a criminal action and fined \$400. Sixty-nine landlords have been forced to refund to 154 tenants illegally collected rents totaling more than \$5,000.

Mr. Haynes' report concluded with the observation that "while there is a virulent minority still opposing rent control in Vallejo, the steps already taken have corrected the abuses reported by the Naval personnel."

Mr. Porter said "that while the majority of the nation's property owners are scrupulously observing the OPA rent regulations, a comparative few are using the war as an excuse for outrageous and illegal rent increases. This is bad enough when it affects the civilian population, but when men who have risked their lives in foreign seas to defend our country are subjected to rent gouging it makes the blood of every decent American boil."

Dies Opponents Alert Against Jamming Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

times before. Ickes pointed out that two "Interior Department employees" smeared by Dies had not been connected with the department for some time.

Nathan Cowan, Legislative Director of the CIO, stated bluntly: "The Dies Committee has a long record of disruption and sabotage of the administration's prosecution of the war and an equally long record of smearing labor and all progressive groups and organizations. The attempt to rush this resolution through Congress is an obvious indication that the friends of the Dies Committee are afraid of the facts that testimony before the Rules Committee would bring out."

"The American people and their representatives have a right to be heard on legislation that affects their well-being and the national security. To try to choke off this right . . . is a direct blow at national unity and morale, and a flat denial of democracy."

Cowan noted that the Judiciary Committee, like the Rules Committee, had acted without public hearings when it reported out the anti-labor Hobbs bill.

"These actions," he said, "are dangerous indications of the intent of the poll tax Congressmen to act, unless checked by public indignation, in complete disregard of the democratic process in Congress."

Eden to Give Statement
LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary and leader of the House of Commons, indicated in the House today that a statement on the war situation would be made at the next series of sittings.

(War statements usually are made by Prime Minister Churchill, who thus may give the House a report on his Casablanca and Turkish conferences.)

The Wage-Price-Profit Triangle

Phony 'Strike Wave' of Anti-Labor Gang Exposed by OWI

By Dorothy Loeb

Get the true facts on strikes and stoppages in the United States before the American public and you pull out the plug on the main strategy of reactionaries who seek to force anti-labor legislation through the 78th Congress.

Spokesmen for the National Association of Manufacturers, the defeatist press and dyed-in-the-wool Tories depend chiefly on their ability to fabricate a mythical "strike wave" in their drive to push a charge of labor-restrictive laws through legislative hoppers. Not only are such anti-labor laws being prepared in Congress, but attempts are being made to push them through in a number of state legislatures.

They register an impression on the people because they follow the Hitler tactic of endless repetition of the same lie. But a look at the facts is all that is necessary to destroy their carefully manufactured canards.

OWI REFUTES TORIES
According to official statistics from the Office of War Information, the total number of man days lost in war production during the first 11 months of 1942 amounted to 1,975,722.

Figured in relation to the total population, this represents 7/100ths of one per cent. And it must be borne in mind when these figures are considered that the term "strike" as used by government agencies includes all stoppages of work due to labor disputes, whether caused by actual strikes or by lockouts.

It must be borne in mind, too, that this record has been achieved despite acute provocation, refusal to handle and adjust grievances, arbitrary rejection of labor proposals and just plain incitement to strike by important sections of management.

Accidents Cost U.S. 22,000 Bombers

CHICAGO, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Home Front casualty list of 93,000 killed and 9,300,000 injured during America's first year at war far exceeded the total casualties on the battlefronts, the National Safety Council reported today.

In industry alone the loss of time and material through accidents could have built 22,000 heavy bombers, or added 54 working days to the entire shipbuilding and aircraft industries, the council reported.

But despite its huge casualty toll, the Home Front was eight per cent safer in 1942 than in 1941, the report said. This saving was attributed to wartime restrictions on speed and travel, which cut traffic deaths by 12,200, or 30 per cent.

The toll of injured, however, remained about the same as for 1941. It meant that one out of every 14 persons in the United States suffered injury during the year.

The accidents cost the nation \$3,700,000,000 in wage losses, medical expense, insurance and property damage.

The report showed that most accidental deaths occurred at home. The death toll of 93,000 was distributed as follows: home, 30,500; occupational, 18,500; motor vehicle, 27,800, and public (excluding vehicles), 15,500. The total included military deaths attributable to accidents.

Falls caused the most accidental deaths—24,000—excluding traffic fatalities. Other causes included burns, 8,900, an increase of 10 per cent excluding the year's worst disaster, the Boston night club fire, which brought the total rise to 17 per cent, drownings, 7,000; catatrophes, 2,800.

INDUSTRIAL CASUALTIES
Occupational deaths increased three per cent and injuries nine per cent during 1942. Pennsylvania reported the most industrial deaths, 1,544, and Vermont the fewest, 20. Vermont, however, reported the greatest percentage increase, 82, with Maine second, 50, and Minnesota, third, 48.

The 1942 traffic toll was the lowest since 1927, with 47 states reporting sharp decreases. States with reductions over 40 per cent were: New Hampshire, South Dakota, Montana, Arkansas, Wyoming, Idaho, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

Toledo O. with a 47 per cent drop, led the large cities in traffic death reductions. Columbus, O., was second with 42 per cent and Los Angeles, third, with 38 per cent. Home accidents accounted for 30,500 deaths, 120,000 permanent disabilities and 4,500,000 injuries. The death toll approximately the same as for 1941.

Public accidents, excluding motor vehicle, caused 15,500 deaths, 50,000 permanent disabilities and injuries to 1,850,000 persons last year.



Figures just released by the official British Ministry of Labor Statistics covering 1942 disclose that American labor maintained an even better record on uninterrupted production than its brothers and sisters across the sea.

BEAT BRITISH FIGURES

Although the British kept strikes and stoppages down to a relatively low figure, there were 12,000,000 manhours of labor lost due to labor disputes during the 12 months of 1942.

This is a relatively greater number than in the United States, especially when it is considered that America's working class is approximately three times as great as Britain's numerically.

It is important to note because few of the advocates of the "handcuff labor" school of thought in the halls of Congress would dare to make the charge that British labor, which has suffered under Nazi bombs and is in its fourth year of war is unpatriotic or lax in producing to defend the nation.

The most powerful evidence of the discipline with which organized labor has kept its no-strike pledge comes, oddly enough, from conservatism, employer-publications. Such a magazine as *Business Week*, for example, reported in its

Dec. 5 issue that: "Time lost through strikes is statistically negligible."

UPHOLDS MACHINERY

Its report goes on to say that the brevity and small number of men involved in the few strikes that occur "attest to the effectiveness of present strike-control machinery."

Another management organ, the "Outlook for the Security Markets," organ of Standard & Poor Corp., a bible for Big Business, prints a statement which the builders of a "strike wave" myth find it convenient to ignore.

"Manpower losses through strikes continue to dwindle and are now less of a problem than losses through excessive labor turnover and absenteeism."

Another interesting fact on labor stoppages was brought to light by The New York Herald-Tribune in its annual round-up of news for 1942.

"Labor thus far in the war has been determined to continue working at all costs and as a result production interruptions have been comparatively few," this newspaper wrote on Jan. 2.

"Indeed, when labor agreed to surrender its July 4 holiday last year, it produced more on that single day that was lost during the entire year because of stoppages."

PHONY 'WAVE'

Thus, the "strike wave" the headlines scream about disappears in this air when it's looked at closely. But the threat of stoppages doesn't disappear. There's dynamite—not in what has happened—but what may happen if steps aren't taken fast to curb the high-riding provocations which disturb labor relations today.

Responsible leaders of labor are straining to keep their part of the bargain. But an accumulation of unadjusted grievances, a widening gap between "stabilized wages" and unbalanced living costs and irresponsible attitudes taken by management create an explosive situation which may go up any day unless swift preventive steps are taken.

Local Groups Get Manpower Authorization

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Delegation of authority to local manpower organizations to establish hiring controls was announced today by War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, for labor shortage areas.

In a new order, McNutt authorized local manpower organizations to institute hiring controls based on regulations already established by the War Manpower Commission.

The order allows local manpower authorities to institute plans already in operation in such areas as Buffalo, Detroit and Cleveland to cope with growing labor shortages. These local stabilization plans, mapped jointly by government, labor and industry, seek to control and direct employment toward essential war industries.

McNutt announced that similar hiring controls will also be instituted in areas which have not been designated as "labor shortage areas," if regional manpower authorities, in consultation with regional management-labor manpower committees, decide.

Sullivan's Plea For Output

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan of Waterloo, Iowa, whose five sons have been reported missing by the Navy, asked American mothers today to help other members of their families get to work on time and avoid being absent.

The Sullivans practice what they preach. On the day that they were notified their sons were missing after the cruiser Juneau was sunk in the Solomons, father Sullivan went to work as usual.

Mrs. Sullivan said her husband hadn't missed a day of work in the 33 years he has been a conductor for the Illinois Central Railroad.

"He knew that even on the day that telegram arrived not showing up on time might keep a freight train from transporting its load of war materials," Mrs. Sullivan said. "And we wouldn't want to be guilty of doing that."

The Sullivans are here for a visit before starting a tour of war plants. They visited Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday.

NO RATION CARD IS NEEDED HERE



MUTZI, AMERICAN BULL TERRIER, stands patiently, while her eleven puppies with voracious appetites stage a concerted lunchtime rush. The pedigree terrier is owned by Joseph Keely, Astoria, Long Island. The seven-week-old pups are all champs when feeding time comes.

WLB Acts to Forestall Rayon Pay Confusion

Acting to prevent pay increases without approval and to forestall possible strikes in Paterson, N. J., the Regional War Labor Board yesterday sent wires to rayon manufacturers and the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) warning against raises in violation of the President's Wage and Salary Stabilization Order of October 3rd, 1942.

Involved are firms belonging to two trade groups: the Silk Commission Manufacturers' Association and the Silk and Rayon Manufacturing Association. Eleven members of the first organization are alleged to have raised wages of their workers without obtaining WLB approval. Members of the other group, however, have refused to grant unauthorized increases and have insisted on their employees moving through proper channels.

A strike against one of the law-abiding firms, the Shane and Jacobs Company, started Monday, and other members of the Silk and Rayon Manufacturing Association have been threatened with similar action. Reports of the alleged raises came to the WLB from U. S. Commissioner of Conciliation, Andrew Burke, who is trying to settle the strike.

NEW MASSES

LATIN AMERICA LOOKS AT US

LOMBARDO TOLEDANO

Interviewed by JOHN STUART

LITERARY SQUATTER

BY

Isidor Schneider

IN THE NEW ISSUE NOW ON THE STANDS 15c

NEW MASSES

ON THE AIR Sundays 12:45 P.M.

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Insure for Victory!

ADEQUATE, COST-RATE LIFE INSURANCE IS AN AID TO AMERICA'S WAR EFFORT

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IWO non-profit insurance does even more. It gives you more insurance protection for less money. What you save you can put into buying more war bonds, or tax bonds; or maintaining your standard of living in a market of rising prices.

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Los Angeles 'Angels': 'Definitely to Give Trials To Negro Aces'

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4.—The Los Angeles Angels of the Pacific Coast League added another chapter to the long growing fight against Jim Crow in baseball this week when Clarence (Pants) Rowland, prexy of the club, announced that he will definitely give tryouts this spring to a number of Negro players who are stars in the Negro National League.

The Los Angeles club, a farm team of the Chicago Cubs, took its position as a result of a recent statement of policy by Philip Wrigley—owner of the Cubs and chewing gum magnate, in which the magnate said:

"Jim Crow must end—for it is necessary in order to have national unity. I am all for the ending of the Jim Crow ban in baseball."

Rowland made his statement to a writer from the Pittsburgh Courier, leading Negro weekly, which has been carrying on a consistent campaign to end the present ban on Negroes in the majors.

In it he said, "Negro ball players will be given FULL opportunity to earn berths with the Angels. . . . We want ball players who can deliver and if they can deliver then they will be signed."

Rowland, referring to the recent statement by Wrigley, added, "One thing is certain, Mr. Wrigley is sincere and if he made such a statement, he meant it, as with him, it usually is or no with no beating around the bush."

The Los Angeles prexy, one of the most progressive and best liked men in the game, made public the fact that many Negro ball players had contacted him about positions on the Angels.

Great enthusiasm greeted the Los Angeles prexy's statement for he is known to be a sincere and "straight" guy who does not make idle promises or statements.

Los Angeles, the center of much winter as well as summer baseball, has many great Negro stars who will flock to the Angel's spring training camp at nearby Anaheim, used for many years by the Athletics.

In the city and vicinity are many Negro stars who are spending their offseason working in war plants in the southland.

Among them are Nate Moreland, speedball hurler of the Baltimore Elite Giants; Bill Wright, slugging outfielder of the same club; Howard Easterling, 3rd baseman of the Homestead Grays; the veteran Biz Mackey, one of the greatest catchers ever produced by Negro baseball; and Kenny Washington, immortal grid star of UCLA and a slugging short stop who is touted to be ripe for the majors.

WHAT'S ON

Tonight
Manhattan
INTERPRETATION OF THE WEEK. Review of the news by Morris U. Schappes. 8:30 P.M. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, 44th Street. Admission 35c.

Brooklyn
LEGISLATION FOR VICTORY. . . Come down and hear what Brooklyn is doing to win the war in the Legislative Hall, A.L.P., 44 Butler Ave. 8:30 P.M. Admission Free.

Tomorrow
SCHOOL FOR DEMOCRACY. Maurice Furge, editor, will speak on "A Victory Program for Transatlantic Labor." Seats by the O.P.E.O. Drama Group. Group singing, square dancing, refreshments. 8:30 P.M. 13 Astor Place, 4th floor. Admission 50c.

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Asked for his views on extending the pleasure ban to the whole country, Ikes said:

"I do favor extending the ban to the whole country, with some modifications, of course. For people living right in the oil producing areas, for instance, I think there should be some relaxations. I am not in favor of rationing for rationing's sake. But were rationing will result in accumulations of important supplies for essential purposes, I am in favor of it."

Ikes said pleasure driving should have been banned in the East "months before it was." This would have saved rubber and also oil needed for high cetane military gasoline as well as for heating and industrial power purposes.

"We can take a lot more rubber from civilian use without breaking down the civilian economy" Ikes said when asked if he favored the December war department proposal that 7,000,000 civilian automobiles should be seized. He said it was not a question of "7,000,000 private automobiles," but a matter of saving all the oil and rubber possible.

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Flag 36" x 24" and cast of American Eagle

Coupon No. 54

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1943

Beau Jack Faces Toughest Test Tonight Against Zivic



BEAU JACK

Rickey Points To Soviets

By Bill Mardo

Branch Rickey is one of the most successful and enterprising baseball magnates for good reason.

The ex-St. Louis prexy is an alert and active guy and when he starts moving he heaves side up the dust.

Rickey held a press conference the other day at his Brooklyn office in which he stepped into some baseball men with both fists flailing.

Although he didn't mention names, the Dodger president meant those who were giving up the duke about the possibility of baseball surviving this year.

Rickey thinks baseball should survive because it has a place in the nation's morale problem.

He pointed out that baseball was not essential—very correctly—but it likewise showed that sports can help a little bit in keeping up the morale of the millions of war workers as well as the millions in the Armed Forces.

Pointing to the achievements of the Soviet Union and Britain he said in his statement:

"We think that whatever keeps up the spirit of our people is a good thing. And the British Empire has kept up its professional sports—probably for this very reason. At the very time when the siege of Leningrad and Moscow were most threatening, a game of soccer in the famous Dynamo Stadium in Moscow was attended by approximately 100,000. The Soviets feel that the games are needed to afford relaxation to the workers and to the soldiers as well, and the games continue regularly throughout Russia with capacity attendance of both civilians and soldiers."

His reference to Soviet sports is very true, of course. During the whole course of the Nazi invasion—Soviet sports have boomed instead of stopping.

By Phil Gordon

Two of the ring's best drawing cards, Beau Jack, lightweight champion of the world, and Freddie Zivic, ex-welterweight title holder, battle it out tonight in a bout which is scheduled for ten rounds, but which can very well go less than that.

The attraction is so lucrative that Mike Jacobs expects some 18,000 fight fans to pile into the Garden.

For Beau Jack, tonight's engagement marks his first ring start since he annexed the 135-pound division title by knocking out Tippy Larkin in three rounds at the Garden last Dec. 18. The fiery Beau seeks his 14th victory in a row. He swept through 13 opponents without a defeat in 1942.

Zivic is the most experienced foe Beau Jack has ever met. The flat-nosed Pittsburgher is now starting his 13th year of title campaigning, has encountered all manner of opposition, and the 164 opponents he has faced, is a past master at all the tricks of the trade and has time and again, taken on opponents with the same ring style as that employed by the aggressive lad from Augusta, Ga.

Most boxing men like Beau Jack's style to Henry Armstrong's. It was from Armstrong that Zivic won the welterweight crown and in a second meeting with Armstrong he scored a knockout.

But there is one vast difference between the Armstrong who lost his welter title to Freddie Zivic and the present day Beau Jack. Freddie Hank had been around many years when he met Zivic the first time and was definitely past his peak. Beau Jack, however, is only 21 years old and is still on the way. He appeared to improve with every start.

Despite his many years of campaigning Zivic has been displaying consistently good form. His last two New York appearances at the Garden saw him victorious over Freddie (Red) Cochrane, welterweight champion, and over Garvey Young, whom he knocked out. His last fight took place in Pittsburgh several weeks ago and he won decisively from Carmen Notch, a local rival.

Tonight Zivic will carry a decided weight advantage into the ring. He plans to weigh 145 pounds which is expected to be some seven or eight pounds more than that scaled by Beau Jack. The lightweight champion moves his poundage up and down very much like Johnny Dundee used to do. He weighed 132 three quarters for both his fights with Alvie Stolz, whom he also stopped, and with Larkin. Yet he has weighed as high as 138, the mark he hit when he defeated Chester Rico.

Matchmaker Nat Rogers has matched two of the most promising lightweights in the East for the semi-final, listed for eight rounds. It pairs Al Guido, of Harlem, and Johnny Dell, of Brooklyn. Both lads have been consistent winners in the Garden ring. Guido halted Freddie Accio in his last Garden start, Dell won from Angelo O. Callura in his last appearance.

Two six-round events bring together Artie Levine, Brooklyn middleweight, and Larry Fontana, also of Brooklyn; Al Fine, East Side welterweight, and Joe Agosta, Brooklyn. Levine is making his first appearance in this State. All his boxing heretofore has taken place outside New York because of his age. He just turned 18.

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For the last minute the Violets held on to the ball while the Violets made desperate attempts to snare it. They were unsuccessful and the game sent them off the court a downcast bunch of kids.

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In the opener, Nat Holman's hapless Beavers were smothered by the best team to play in the Garden all year—the squad from West Kentucky State U.

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Oren McKinney, Don Ray, Charley Lehart and Buck Snider were wonderful to see. They drove the Beavers daffy with their circuit passing in close. Their set shots and one handed tosses were revelations—and they completely dominated the play under the baskets, so much so that the smaller Beavers would chase down court as soon as they took a shot at the net.

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By Nat Low

That NYU is still in the slim ranks of the basketball undefeated is no fault of their own. The Violets must still be heaving deep sighs of relief from their narrow escape Wednesday night at the Garden in their game with scrapping little St. Francis.

They won, 45-44 but only because St. Francis coach Joe Brennan made the mistake of switching an entire team that was hot for a team which was just the opposite. The switch came when St. Francis was ahead late in the last half by 9 points—seven minutes later NYU had pulled to one point in front, and staying off a desperate last ditch rally in which the score changed hands four times, were able to freeze the ball successfully for 62 seconds till the buzzer saved them.

For the Violets, it was strictly an off night. Jerry Fleischman, their stocky portside ace, was incapacitated with a bad right arm and could hardly shoot. Together with the loss to the Army of Ray Lump and a two week layoff which dulled them, NYU was indeed lucky to pull out unscathed.

St. Francis, a finely coached and fighting team, made the best of their opportunities and held the lead from the very start to the last few minutes. Starting for the Brooklyn kids was Emil Mele, kid brother of NYU Sam Mele, who kept it a strictly family affair by the Violets' ace man.

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The Low Down

Beau Jack to Win Tonight, But He'll Learn a Lot from Fritzie
NAT LOW

One of the fights we have looked forward to with great excitement for months will be unreel tonight at the Garden when the lightweight champion of the world, Beau Jack, takes on the real Methusalem of the fight game—rugged, tough and ready Fritzie Zivic—ex-welterweight champion of the world.

There is little we have to say about the young Negro kid from Georgia which we haven't said before—our readers already know that we consider him on par with some of the greatest small fighters in ring history—almost in the class of men like Henry Armstrong and Benny Leonard.

But we have always felt that Beau needed some real tough competition—from a veteran fighter who knows all the tricks. A fighter who could hit him up and extend him to the utmost. A fighter who could both hit and be hit with the very best of them.

Such a fighter is flat-nosed Fritzie Zivic—undoubtedly one of the hardest and most capable battlers to grace the ring in many years. In this fight tonight Beau, who is only 21 years old and has been fighting for only two of those years, will have to bring into play every bit of his cunning, his blinding speed and his smashing hitting power. If he doesn't, you can rest assured the cagey, rough and ready Zivic will make it very difficult for him.

We have no doubts that Beau will win—he has everything on his side except experience and weight—but we would not be too surprised if Fritzie took the duke.

Either way, the result of the fight will be a positive one for Beau. Like every fighter in history—a beating along the road to stistic fame is not a real setback but a lesson to greatly profit from.

Can anyone deny that Joe Louis became a great fighter only after his awful drubbing at the hands of Max Baer? If a fighter really is destined to reach the heights, such a setback will be but a temporary retreat from a steady, general advance.

From all this, however, don't get the impression that we think Beau will lose tonight. We do not. In fact we believe that this kid is just about ready to blossom into a ring "great."

The manner in which he kayaked Alvie Stolz and Tippy Larkin in his last two fights was enough proof that here was a superb fighting man equipped with just about everything which is needed for greatness. Beau was irrepressible those nights and against a couple of very capable battlers.

His speed was something you had to see to believe—and his punching power was truly devastating. His upcut, a punch which was almost forgotten till Beau brought it back into play, is fearful and his jabbing and bobbing and weaving is likewise on a very high level.

Coupled with all of these wonderful natural talents is a superbly conditioned athlete who seems incapable of tiring or slowing up. It is this factor, more than anything in fact, which will win for him tonight. Zivic is no youngster—he has been through 164 fights with the toughest boys—and he certainly cannot hope to match the blistering pace which Beau will set from the opening gong.

Against all that Beau has, Zivic will pit a great many things, most important of all, his hardness, his ability to take it and dish it out.

Zivic, while as nice and pleasant a working class kid as you can ever hope to meet, is a terror once he gets into the ring. He'll use, and does use, every part of his anatomy, from thumbs to head—and use them in good service too.

He is most dangerous in close when he lays his head on his opponent's shoulder and then proceeds to pound the stuffings out of him. . . . He can hit hard enough to dump practically anybody—and we have never once seen him hit the deck himself. In fact, we can never recall his being in danger of hitting the deck. . . .

We repeat—Beau Jack should win. Decisively I think and perhaps even by a knockout. . . . But Zivic can and will make things tough for him for a while.

CHARLES J. COE, Farm Research, New York, N. Y.
GEORGE A. COE, Retired Professor of Education, Claremont, Calif.
HAROLD G. COFFMAN, President, Geo. Williams College, Chicago, Ill.
RABBI BENJAMIN COHEN, Elmhurst, Tex.
DR. LOUIS H. COHEN, President, Episcopal Church, Manhattan, Minn.
DEAN E. N. COMFORT, Oklahoma School of Law, Oklahoma City, Okla.
REV. C. CLAYTON COMSTOCK, Clyde, N. Y.
EUGENE P. CONNOLLY, Secy. N. Y. County Committee, American Labor Party, New York, N. Y.
REV. E. M. COFFMAN, Director, International Bureau of Architecture, New York, N. Y.
LINDOLPH CONSTANCE, Assistant Professor of Botany, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
DR. JEROME S. COOK, St. Louis, Mo.
REV. GEORGE S. COOKE, Unitarian Church, Northampton, Mass.
ELIZABETH SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, Patrons of Music, Coolidge Foundation, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Greet Adm. Halsey For Spiking Slur
CLEVELAND.—The Scripps-Howard Cleveland Press, which published the Akron Beacon Journal's unfounded slander against the nation's heroic merchant seamen last night printed a retraction with the following editorial comment:

"We're glad to see Adm. Halsey's emphatic denial of the report that merchant seamen of the CIO Maritime Union refused to work Saturday afternoons and Sundays to land badly needed cargoes at Guadalcanal. Publication of the report seems to have done injustice to brave seamen who are taking risks as great as those of men in the armed services."

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CHANGE THE WORLD

The Otherwise Brave and
Kind Mr. Davies Indulges
In a Moonstruck Fantasy

By MIKE GOLD

Now, who were those Russian leaders who told ex-Ambassador Joseph E. Davies (as he reports it) that the Soviet Union would be grateful if the American Communist Party took a dose of liberal salts and purged itself?

The Ambassador, a mighty good friend of the Soviet Union, should have named names. That would have made the edict effective. He should have got it all in writing and brought the royal edict with him, signed, sealed and delivered.

This way it all looks too unofficial, something vague as a fairy's wing. Maybe some unofficial and unpurged whisperer in Moscow whispered the rumor to him at a banquet over the vodka. Maybe he dreamed it one night while crossing the ocean, with a full moon of the Caribbees pouring through the portholes. Maybe he read it in a liberal weekly like the Nation. Only last week the super-duper Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, pastor of the First Church of Christian Super-Marxism, wrote several articles attesting to a sudden passion for the Soviet people and also demanding in their name that the American Communist movement liquidate itself pronto or else.

As everyone knows, there have been no communications with the Soviet Union for many decades. It was therefore necessary for the Soviet leaders to pick millionaire Mr. Davies as their representative spokesman to the United States, and it is in their name that he advises the American Communists to get off the earth.

But Trotskyite Rev. Niebuhr is more "revolutionary" than Davies. He speaks in the name of the Russian masses, for he has his own private pipeline to the Red Army and to the broad masses of workers, peasants and churchgoers of Holy Russia.

Yet only a year or so ago, American Communists were constantly being charged both in the liberal and fascist press as being groveling stooges of Moscow, living only from ukase to ukase, both ears glued to the Moscow telephone, not an American in a carload.

But today, it seems, Communists are suddenly a band of wild mavericks over whom Stalin has no control, whom he wishes to get rid of, yet has no way of reaching, and thus must use Davies, Niebuhr, Willie Hearst or Eugene Lyons and what-have-you to effect the divorce.

This is all confusing. One is a stooge or not a stooge. If I were an agent rolling in Moscow gold and caviar, the boss could fire me himself, couldn't he? But I have never heard a single mumbling word, except the vague mumbblings and hints of Davies and Niebuhr and company. So I will go on working for the revolutionary cause of a quart of milk a day for every child in America, black, white, red or brown, and damn the torpedoes!

Mr. Davies is a nice man. He is kind, brave and truthful. He acted fearlessly and with a humane purpose on his Moscow Mission, in which he was a true pioneer. But as he himself repeats so often in his memoirs, he is a rugged and wealthy individualist. He believes in the benign machinery of the capitalist system.

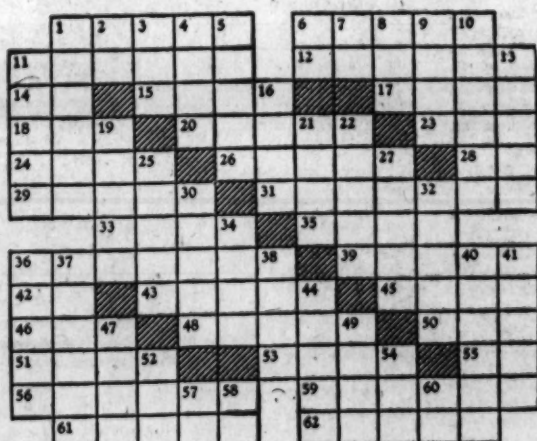
He is surely not a socialist. But Horace Greeley and Arthur Brisbane and Ralph Waldo Emerson were socialists. They were even Communists. Karl Marx was the European correspondent of Greeley's New York Tribune, so they even knew Marxism.

There is a long, unbroken line of socialist thought in America. Socialism in America preceded by many years socialism in Russia. Could a Soviet leader, even if one were silly and treasonable enough, hope to wipe all this out of our history? It can't be done. Nobody can eradicate Eugene V. Debs, Brook Farm, Upton Sinclair's novels, the strikes at Homestead, Lawrence and Detroit, the "Grapes of Wrath," the "Ballad for Americans," the whole historic march of the American people toward a better day.

Maybe Mr. Davies thinks it is possible to liquidate the idea of socialism in America, and that the Soviet leaders desire this. But it sounds like a moonstruck fantasy to me, no seals or signatures or nothing.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



- | | |
|--|--|
| HORIZONTAL
1 To begin
6 Personnel
11 One who harvests
12 Depends
14 Either
15 Caudal appendage
17 High
18 Topaz humming bird
20 Girls
23 Pedal digit
24 To dispatch
26 A bumpkin (pl.)
28 A compass point
29 Attempts
31 Tidest
33 Tunisian coin
35 A charge up on property
36 Retaliates
39 Ancient weight of India
42 Personal pronoun
43 Occupies a chair
45 Perfect score in golf (pl.) | VERTICAL
1 A salver
2 Symbol for tantalum
3 Likely
4 A measure of paper vessels
5 Experiment (abbr.)
6 Senior
7 Symbol for tellurium
8 In music: high
9 To sanction
10 Criminals
11 Method of cooking
13 Wind and rain
16 King of beasts
19 Aromatic herb
21 Combat between two people
22 Raising steps
25 College officials
27 Precipitous
30 Wise men
32 Toward the center
34 To warm
36 Amidst
37 Pardonable
38 To pace
40 To journey
41 Caused to become an island
44 Takes a water voyage
47 Heraldry: grafted
49 Gaunt
52 Sunk fence
54 A narrow inlet
57 Flural ending
58 Note of scale
60 Japanese marine measure |
|--|--|

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

ICE IS IN A LAY
ARRANT LAYERS
NEST ORA TERS
ST ORA TERS
ICE ORA TERS
ISSUES BARBARA
IRA TEN
TERETS SHAPER
AL SEDITHS RO
AB REDITHS AA
ATEN REF ALSO
SEENING LASTED
ASS OR EN OR

Theatre:

'The Barber Had Two Sons': New War Play

THE BARBER HAD TWO SONS, by Thomas Dugan and James Hogan. Staged by Melville Burke, setting by Phil Raguel. Presented by Jess Smith at the Playhouse.

By Ralph Warner

"The Barber Had Two Sons," and one of the sons was a hearty Norwegian seaman who knew what the Nazis were planning. The other son was an artist, a vacillating fellow whose career came first. When the Nazis invaded Norway in April, 1940, seaman Christian Mathieson kept on fighting in the underground. Artist son Johann still had his eyes on his career; he was perfectly willing to paint for the Germans provided he could paint as he chose.

Eventually, the barber, lady barber, if you please—Mrs. Mathieson—sacrifices disloyal Johann to Nazi anger over a projected uprising, in order to save loyal Christian, for more successful struggles against the oppressors.

Such is the brief synopsis of a play which might have been high in the list of worth-while anti-fascist stage offerings. "The Barber Had Two Sons" has been written, however, without any sense of the dignity and grandeur of the fierce fight for freedom in the occupied countries. Messrs. Dugan and Hogan, Hollywood scenarists, have emphasized the obvious melodrama; with the result that their play becomes an exercise in plot mechanics.

Even so, it is better than most war plays. An attempt has been made, in the early scenes, to give a taste of free Norway before the invasion. The Nazis are presented as crude, boisterous fellows, eager to satisfy their appetites, robbing the Norwegians of whatever they desired. The war looms on the stage of the Playhouse as a war against pillage, theft, murder and slavery. Freedom of expression is gone and a free culture is impossible. Nevertheless, the ancient tradition of democracy survives, and keeps fighting.

This is pretty much what we are fighting against, and for. Inevitably this slight play will be compared to "The Moon is Down," which had the same setting and general theme. John Steinbeck provided a serious mood, sharper characterizations, higher drama.

Despite the faults, however, "The Barber Had Two Sons" deserves an audience. For some it can be a strong antidote to the poison dished out by the Hearst, Patterson and Scripps—Howard newspapers, the readers of which are being told that the war is being fought to save America from "bureaucracy," the "bureaucrats" being those who are sincerely trying to help win the war against Hitlerism.

For others, who do not need a lesson in war aims, it can provide palatable melodrama, somewhat in the good old 10-20-30 style.

Blanche Yurka plays the lady barber who is also a patriotic mother with quiet dignity worthy of a much better role. Richard Powers takes on the seafaring son with dash, and little subtlety. Walter Brooke fits the artist son like a glove. Tutta Rolf, well-known in Norway as an actress and a refugee from the land, does her best to convince everyone that she is the nasty little minx who would sell out her soul to the Nazis in order to escape their tyranny. Wolfgang Ziller is excellent as the underground fighter. The Nazis are all starkly and realistically portrayed, even to the SS man who gets his throat neatly cut in the barber's chair at the second act curtain.

M-G-M Coy

According to the Jan. 30 issue of the "Michigan Chronicle," a committee of Hollywood citizens including the publishers of the leading local Negro newspapers asked MGM if they could see a preview of "Tennessee Johnson." (The picture has not yet been released in Hollywood.)

The committee expressed a desire to be fair to MGM before continuing its campaign against a picture which it had not seen.

But MGM refused. It coyly told the committee it would have to wait until the customary press preview was held.

Included on the committee were Leon H. Washington, Jr., publisher of the Los Angeles Sentinel; Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, publisher of the California Eagle; and Miss Almendra Davis, publisher of the Los Angeles Tribune. "All are blasting away heavier than before," the Chronicle reports.

Hollywood:

Movie Manpower

By Virginia Warner

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 4.—The motion picture industry having been declared essential, a number of manpower problems must be solved.

How can the industry adopt the 48-hour week? How can it find a working arrangement of the Manpower Stabilization Act?

In the past so many of the studio workers have been "on call" and worked irregular hours, now at one studio and now at another, that the adoption of a regular work week and the stabilization of a worker of the job present many problems not found in other industries.

Another question to settle is just what jobs within the industry are essential. Discussions on these problems have been going on this week with studio managers, producer labor contacts, and the War Manpower Commission taking part. Disney has already signed up for the stabilization plan.

Labor Unions Concerned

In Solution of Problems

Studio unions and guilds have been concerned about these problems, and the urgency of settling them indicates that the industry-wide labor-management committee which has been in preparation for some time should be speeded, so that labor can aid in finding the answers.

A mass meeting of the independent guilds will be held sometime in February to rally participation of the entire memberships in the guilds' contribution to labor-management. Representatives of the War Production Board, the Manpower Commission, and Economic Stabilization will present their views on the war production problems of the motion picture industry. Representatives of other Hollywood unions will probably be invited, and it is to be hoped that out of this meeting come definite steps to set up the labor-management committee and get it into action.

What Liberty Ship symbolizes.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

The Army Air Force Needs More Meteorologists, WOR, 1 P.M. . . . Ephraim Zimbalist Conducts Philadelphia Orchestra in His "American Rhapsody," WOR, 2:30 P.M. . . . Scramble, Salute to Airmen, WJZ, 7:05 P.M. . . . Double or Nothing, Salutes Brazil, WOR, 9:30 P.M. . . .

- MORNING**
 8:00-WFAP-WOR-WJZ-News
 8:45-WFAP-Adeline's Heavy
 9:00-WNYC-Masterwork Hour
 WMCA-Allen Hughes
 WQXR-Women at War
 WJZ-Breakfast Club
 9:15-WABC-School of the Americas
 9:45-WFAP-March of Meters
 10:00-WNYC-Dept. of Markets Program
 WQXR-Lisa Sergio
 WJZ-Make-Believe
 10:15-WNYC-Neighborhood Calling
 10:30-WMCA-Nutrition Program
 WJZ-Baby Initiative
 10:45-WNYC-Neighborhood Calling
 11:00-WJZ-The Conductor's Podium
 WOR-WNYC-News
 WQXR-Other People's Business
 WJZ-U. S. Marine Program
 11:15-WFAP-Vic and Sade
 WQXR-Other People's Business
 WJZ-U. S. Marine Program
 11:30-WFAP-Against the Storm
 WQXR-Other People's Business
 11:45-WNYC-You and Your Health
 WJZ-News
 12:00-WNYC-Afternoon
 WQXR-Midday Music
 12:30-WJZ-Sail's Farm and Home Hour
 12:45-WJZ-Victory Gardens
 12:55-WFAP-You and the War
 1:00-WNYC-News
 Needs Meteorologists
 WQXR-Mary Margaret McBride
 WQXR-London Symphony
 WJZ-Dick Gilbert Recorded
 Debut Music
 1:05-WNYC-CDVO Program
 1:15-WNYC-Treasury Star Parade
 1:30-WNYC-Metropolitan Review, Hodes
 WQXR-Maria Dean
 WQXR-Chamber Music
 2:05-WNYC-Clubs and Sullivan
 2:30-WOR-Philadelphia Orchestra
 3:00-WNYC-Glosters
 WNYC-Intercollegiate Debate
 WQXR-Your Request Program
 WABC-Eastman School Concert
 WNYC-Brooklyn Botanical Gardens
 WJZ-Between the Bookends
 3:45-WJZ-Listen to Our Men on Land, Sea and Air
 WNYC-News
 3:55-WNYC-Civilian Defense News
 4:00-WNYC-Four Strings at 4
 WQXR-Middleton Concert
 WJZ-Club Music
 4:30-WMCA-Treasury Star Parade
 WOR-Pood Forum
 WJZ-Johnny Doughboy Reporting
 WNYC-Voice of Young Democracy
 5:00-WNYC-Recital Period
 WQXR-You Can't Do Business With Hitler
 WABC-Madeline Carroll Reads
 5:15-WNYC-The Pulse, City College
 WQXR-Estelle Sternberger
 5:30-WNYC-Joint Recital
 WQXR-Let's Sing Spanish
 WJZ-Secret City
 WABC-Senior Service Band
 6:00-WFAP-Full Time
 WOR-News for New Yorkers
 WNYC-News from the Army Camps
 WJZ-Music to Remember
 6:15-WNYC-Take the Tunnel
 6:30-WMCA-Sidney Mokey
 WQXR-News
 WJZ-Bill Stern, Sports
 WNYC-Selective Service News
 WABC-Keep Working, Keep Singing
 WQXR-Dinner Concert
 6:45-WOR-Bud Hule
 WJZ-Lowell Thomas
 WABC-The World Today
 7:00-WFAP-Fred Waring's Victory
 WJZ-The Little Rascals
 WNYC-Instructions to Firewardens
 WQXR-Lisa Sergio

New Soviet Film to Open At Stanley

"Russians at War," a new documentary film with English commentary, revealing the sources of the strength displayed by the Red Army in its current offensives, will have its American premiere Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at the Stanley Theatre.

Among the film's high spots are the capture of Yuhnov, preparations for winter warfare, the low altitude bombing of a Nazi airfield, a guerrilla unit in actual combat behind the enemy lines, and a large scale coordinated attack by massed paratroopers and tank-borne troops.

The Soviet newscast cameras have recorded such items as a ski-trooper carrying huge thermos containers of hot food to snipers in fox-holes, children in Moscow contributing their sleds to a scrap metal collection, a 15-year-old machine tooling mortar barrels, portable shower baths at the front, and Red Army nurses dragging wounded men to safety under fire.

Pictorializing Russia's resources of man-power and production, of fighting efficiency and morale, the film has as its central theme the unbreakable unity which has enabled our Russian ally to withstand the blows of the Reichswehr and stage the most powerful offensive of the war.

"Russians at War" was produced for Artkino Pictures by Helen Van Dongen, from material photographed at the front by official Soviet cameramen.

Script for the Hollywood version of "The Girl from Leningrad" is getting the finishing touches from Elizabeth Neenan. Anna Sten will play the lead.

Agnes Moorehead, whose work in "The Magnificent Ambersons" brought her the New York film critics designation as the No. 1 actress of 1943, will have important role in "North Star," Lillian Hellman's story of Soviet resistance.

Sculpture by Lipton at The St. Etienne

By George Baer

An interesting exhibition of sculpture in wood and plaster by Seymour Lipton is on view at the Galerie St. Etienne through tomorrow, 40 West 57th St.

The art of this young sculptor is concerned with making a synthesis of abstract forms and subject matter related to working-class experience. The result is a generalized expression of strains and stresses, plastic planes moving in space and shapes changing into new shapes which suggest dramatic action when the forms reflect concrete experiences in real life.

One gets no special pleasure from contemplating this work at close range. In the more interesting examples there is little emphasis on subtle texture or detail. They suggest a monumental kind of architecture which should be informed by human activity within and around it. I could not escape the impression that the pieces were models for large floats, or backgrounds for spectacles, ballets, games, etc.

The use of sculpture in this connection should be encouraged. Mr. Lipton's talents would be of great value in the exhibition which the Victory Workshop (recently reported on this page) is organizing.

Among the more intimate pieces, "Blues Player" and "Let My People Go" are interesting and expressive. But it is in the pieces which call for enlargement and public use that Lipton makes a special contribution. Among these "Salior," "Paratrooper," "Missing at Sea," "Construction Worker," and "Ploughman" are worthy of special note.

Drawings by Ray At New School

Pencil drawings by Rudolf Ray, Austrian artist recently released from a French concentration camp, will be exhibited at the New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, from February 8th through 22nd.

The exhibit comprises 24 drawings, all the artist was able to salvage from the many he did in Europe.

Good Neighbor:

More on Castilian vs. The People's Spanish

By Samuel Putnam

This column today really ought to be signed by Mr. Robert Claiborne, because it is going to be turned over to him. Mr. Claiborne, who lives in City Island, is an active trade unionist and a former student at New York University. He has also lived in Latin America, and has some interesting ideas of his own on a subject we have been discussing recently, the "Latin American language."

"Felicitations," he writes, "on your recent column on Castilian vs. American Spanish, which said a number of things that have needed saying for a long time. It is certainly high time that the U. S. began to take a more realistic attitude toward the teaching of Spanish in our schools."

"Broadly speaking, the problem you describe stems, it seems to me, from the thoroughly distorted picture of Latin America, as a land of rumbas, sombreros, vaqueros, et al., implanted in the mind of the American public by Hollywood and the press. Latin America, and Latin Americans, were lazy, picturesque, romantic—anything, in fact, but people with a history and language different from ours but, despite that, people pretty much like us at bottom, who had similar problems, similar emotions, and similar wishes."

"The people of Latin America simply didn't count, and as a result, Spanish was taught either as the diversion of a few literary enthusiasts—enthusiastic, be it noted, about Spanish, but almost never about Latin American literature—or as 'commercial Spanish,' in accordance with the needs of U. S. commercial penetration among our southern neighbors."

"In either case, Castilian was quite adequate—obviously so in the first instance, and almost as much so in the second; for when your contacts, either by mail or face to face, with Latin Americans are limited to the small circle of 'educated' merchants and government officials with whom the U. S. exporter is concerned, it isn't necessary to know anything about the tongue of the common people."

"Recently, our attitude has begun to change. Now, when we are forced to recognize the role of the Latin American people as an anti-fascist force, when it is borne in upon us that vast Nazi intrigues in Argentina, Palangist plots in Cuba, and the low wages of Bolivian tin miners have a direct effect on our own national security, the people of Latin America are really beginning to count. No longer are they merely funny people with queer names and amusing habits, but allies and friends."

We Must Teach Spanish Differently

"In such a situation, it obviously becomes important to reorient our whole attitude toward the teaching of Spanish. In the first place there should be real emphasis on it as a spoken, not merely a written language, with attention to pronunciation and conversation. Maybe my experience is not typical, but in two years of studying Spanish at New York University, I did not find anyone with even a fair pronunciation, Castilian or otherwise, except for a few students who

happened to have Latin American friends with whom they conversed outside of class.

"If Spanish is to be the instrument of closer contact between the Americas, the spoken word is obviously as important as the written, especially with the increasing importance of radio as a propaganda and cultural medium."

"In the second place, Spanish teachers should forget completely the idea that Latin American Spanish is not 'good' Spanish, but merely a corruption of Castilian. Although the question of preferred pronunciation should, as you suggest, be decided by the Latin Americans themselves, for my money we should stick to the hissed, not the lipped (c) and (s).

"U. S. teachers of Spanish should wake up to the fact that the days when literary or 'commercial' Spanish was adequate, are over, that our country's interest is today something more than dilettantish or imperialistic."

"In the People's Century, we must learn the tongues of the people."

Budget Story

A Hollywood art director brought his producer an estimate of \$75,000 for a studio set, according to Mary Margaret McBride.

"Didn't I tell you the budget allowed only \$54,000 for this set?" asked the producer. "Yes, but this is so beautiful and only \$25,000 more," explained the artist. "But you've got to realize," said the producer, "25 G's here, 25 G's there—it all adds up!"

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ASCOT

The POLITICAL SCENE

New Faces--Old Stuff

By Milton Howard

FASCISM in the United States is looking for nice new faces. In France, Petain-Laval fascism called itself "the family, religion, order."

In Germany, fascism earlier performed its brutality with the claim of "race purity."

In the United States, fascism tried to move into power as "the Liberty League," and later as the protector of "self-reliance."

Herbert Hoover is launching a new experiment in fascist trickery—to win the people, the other efforts having failed. Herbert calls this the "decency front."

Listen to him: "We now have talk of various fronts—popular fronts, democratic fronts, Republican fronts, Communist fronts. . . . What we need is a new front of human decency, not lending itself to any economic or ideological, but devoted solely to the building up of decency."

This is pretty sharp for the man of whom the Hitler brutes admiringly said when he visited them in 1938: "We may expect great things of this man."

The "great things" which Berlin expected of Hoover did not pan out. The American people stopped that. But Hoover is still trying, harder, in fact, than ever. And it will be most incautious for the United States to underestimate the tenacity and ruthlessness of Herbert Hoover's drive toward the Lavalizing of America.

THE key word in Hoover's propaganda is the "peoples front." Why does he use it now when it is no longer a question of a "peoples front" but of a national front, of national unity for the defense of the nation against Axis conquest?

The "peoples front" was a coalition of political parties whose aim was to halt the march of fascism inside the nation and prevent, if possible, the aggressions of world fascism by a foreign policy of collective security.

But since that time, the aggressions of the Axis, aided by Munichism and appeasement, have confronted every nation in the world with the alternative—either national unity of all classes, groups, and parties to crush the enemy, or else national extinction.

The attack on the "peoples front" is a veiled attack on the idea of American national unity for our war of defense against Axis conquest.

The Hoovermen of America view the unity of the working class and the capitalist class for war against the common fascist enemy as an unmitigated misfortune.

For these men, it is better to deal with Hitler, better to surrender to Hitler, than to accept the advance of the working masses

into any kind of political formation which will let the people share in deciding the national fate.

In every single country where the capitalist class fell victim to this mania, the nation fell victim to Nazi conquest.

That is why there is special significance to the seemingly casual warning by the Hooverman, Senator Taft of Ohio, that "it is not too soon to look ahead and make plans for the restoration of the American republic after the war." Restoration? How? By violence? By a fascist movement?

If the present government is not the American republic, then why do its laws have to be obeyed? To them, this is not the American republic solely because it is engaged in a war against world fascism, solely because that anti-fascist war is necessarily waged by a nation in which the working class finds its role in political-economic life strengthened.

A peoples war increases mass democracy; that is why it is hated by Taft and Hoover, and why they are conspiring so obviously against victory, and for the overthrow of the Government which is waging that war.

HOW then can we explain that the New York Times editorially lends itself to propaganda attacks on the peoples front? How explain that the Times (Jan. 25) repeats the alibi with which Petain and Laval justified their betrayal of France to Germany, the theory that "the Popular Front . . . stirred up a 'vague reaction' among the French masses . . . that led in the end to collapse. It is still being echoed around General De Gaulle . . ."

The charge that the Popular Front weakened France is a gross falsehood invented by the pro-Berlin cliques in France who now wage war against the United States. The Times' adoption of the official Vichy history of France's fall can only lead to a justification of Vichy's submission to Germany. But if the Vichy theory is true for France, then it must also be true for the United States. Is the Times prepared to stand by this view?

Yet the Times does not count itself part of the Vichyist camp in the United States, and aligns itself with the "unconditional surrender" camp led by President Roosevelt.

The trouble is that the Times has not permitted itself to grasp fully the nature of the national crisis which confronts America. It allows itself to view the current national crisis, in which the fate of all classes is involved, through the outmoded lenses of anti-working class fears spread during the Munich days by Hitler agents to prevent the formation of anti-

fascist front within and outside the nation.

It only requires that some Munichian or Quisling shall utter the dread word "peoples front," and the New York Times forgets the war, forgets that the United States is in mortal peril of its national life, and indulges itself in habitual hostility to the working class.

But hostility to the working class is hostility to the idea of national unity which depends for its success on the rejection of "normal" notions of capitalist-class offensives against the working class, and substitutes for this the notion of national unity of all classes for the preservation of the nation.

National unity, it is true, brings the working class forward into a more prominent role in the political and economic decisions of the nation, though it does not introduce any changes in the social property relationships between the classes (to urge such basic changes in the midst of a national war is to help the enemy).

National unity, as the Hooverman perceive with alarm, is an advance of historic democracy as much as it is the sole political-military formation capable of defending the nation in a progressive war.

But is it possible for the New York Times to desire an American victory over the Axis and, at the same time allow itself to follow a program whose basis is the continuation of "normal" attacks upon the working class, and therefore upon national unity?

A desire to unite the nation for victory manifestly cannot live side by side with a desire to wage war against the working class at home. The national crisis changes all class relationships. Present problems cannot be overcome by the application of viewpoints which rose out of class relationships antecedent to the national crisis. And it is the very heart of the Fifth Column tactic as practiced by the Hoovermen to arouse in their class a hysteria of anti-working class fear in order to break national unity and make the nation incapable of waging successful war against Hitler.

That the Times falls into this trap is seen in the fact that it responds to the Hoover incitement against the "peoples front" not only with a sneer at the pre-war history of French democracy, but with a direct attack upon De Gaulle's effort to establish war unity now against Nazi Germany.

But if war unity is bad for France, why is it any better for America? The Hooverite trick has led the Times into opposition to the war unity of the United States because the Times has allowed itself to be manipulated by Hooverism, by defeatism.

'The Truth About Yugoslavia' Proves Mikhailovitch Treachery

By Louis F. Budenz

Free Yugoslavia now tells its own tale of bravery and battle to the American people. What the Partisans have so gallantly done in clearing away the Nazi and fascist invaders is now recounted by the documents of the Partisans themselves. The full extent of the treason of Drasha Mikhailovitch is disclosed in the simple but sweeping indictment by those people who are beating Hitler back from their native soil.

It is the newly published pamphlet, "The Truth About Yugoslavia," which lets in the light upon the whole Yugoslav scene. So splendidly does it do so, that no person of good will can afford to miss reading its stirring pages. We are indebted to Louis Adamic and nine other outstanding Americans of Yugoslav birth for the sponsorship of this collection of documents from the People's National Liberation Partisan Army and from the Yugoslav Constituent Assembly.

THE WORK OF BRAVE PARTISANS

Every patriotic American owes grateful thanks to the distinguished author of "The Native's Return" and to his colleagues for having made available this inspiring account of the battering given the Axis along the shores of the Adriatic. All Americans of honest thinking must know by now of the obvious and strained attempt by the press of this country to hush-hush the glorious fight of the Partisan army, or to twist it beyond recognition in the fear-stricken pages of the New York Times. That such suppression may not succeed in censoring the truth for America, Adamic and his colleagues have made public the letters, statements and radio broadcasts of the Partisans and the Constituent Assembly.

"We the undersigned Americans of Yugoslav birth," say they, "consider the ensuing documents dealing with the Partisan-Mikhailovitch issue in Yugoslavia of great potential historical importance, and have decided to sponsor their collected publications in the United States

for the reason that the general American press has chosen virtually to ignore them."

These documents fill the reader with proud emotion for the men and women who are fighting with such calm courage for the liberation of their native land. The narrative in their pages reveal — and a map which accompanies the pamphlet gives a striking view — that a large section of Slovenia has been cleansed entirely of the hated Hitlerites, that an even greater area of Dalmatia, Bosnia and Croatia has been delivered from the foe. Then, down in Montenegro, the Partisans have swept back the enemy, advancing toward Serbia as far as Sandjak.

The documents also make quite certain what Drasha Mikhailovitch is up to; that he is "an ally of the Axis invaders," as the General Headquarters of the Slovenian Partisan Unit declared as early as May, 1942. In November, the First Congress of Serbian clergymen and seminary students solemnly denounced Mikhailovitch and acclaimed the patriotic struggle of

the Partisans, whose victories had opened up numerous churches and permitted "the resuming of holy services." Finally, in late November, the devoted battling of the People's National Liberation Army bore its great fruit in the meeting of the Constituent Assembly on liberated Yugoslav soil. The session was attended by 53 delegates from all parts of the country.

PROVES TREASON OF MIKHAILOVITCH

The documents in relation to Mikhailovitch confirm in a damning way that he rejected the democratic proposals of the Partisan Army for collective action against the invaders; that when the Partisans waived their own suggestion and came to an agreement, he violated its terms and attacked the Partisans instead of waging war on the Hitlerites and Italian fascists. In brief, they convict him conclusively of treason against Yugoslavia and its people, of being an arm of the Axis army of occupation.

"Everything for the front! Everything for victory!" rings out at the conclusion of almost every statement of the People's National Army of Liberation. It is a refrain which is driving before it the Axis bandits on the banks of the ancient River Save and along the Dalmatian sea-coast to the borders of Albania. With that battle-cry of liberation goes the mighty chant which also always ends the documents of the Partisans: "Death to fascism! Freedom to the peoples!" Many hundreds of thousands in America become acquainted through reading the pages of this 3-cent pamphlet, with the glory of the liberators of Yugoslavia, so that we may help them fully bring final death to the tyranny of fascism, and freedom to them, and all other nations.

The pamphlet "The Truth About Yugoslavia" is published privately by Mirko Markovich, 1916 East Street, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. It can be obtained through all progressive bookstores and organizations.



Essential Manpower

THE order of the War Manpower Commission to reclassify men in particular "non-essential" industries is designed to shift our available manpower to the fighting forces and to our expanding war industry. That industry must produce this year twice as much as it did last year, and it will need every available bit of manpower to do that job.

Whatever one many think of the method by which this shift to essential phases of our war effort is being effected, there can be no question regarding its necessity. Clearly, however, the method raises a host of problems.

Steps have to be taken to replace the great army of men who leave necessary civilian work with women. That requires a mobilization of womanpower. It means a program for getting women into industry through child-care centers, etc. It requires, in short, an over-all program that will take into account every bit of man- and womanpower in the land.

A serious question raised by the McNutt order is that of Negro workers. Sure, Negro workers want to get into essential war work, but their way has been largely barred by jim-crow practices. It is up to the Manpower Commission to see that they get there, equally with others.

As we have said here time and again, such complex matters as the shifting of manpower cannot be properly executed when done in a piecemeal fashion. You can't separate the placing of manpower from production planning. If the men who are told to leave non-essential jobs are to be placed where they are most needed, we've got to know where and how many are to be used in each industry, on the farms and in each shop.

We've got to know how much we intend to produce of each war weapon and civilian commodity, and how many men are needed to produce that. In other words, we've got to have our entire economy organized, planned and centrally controlled. Otherwise, we'll be creating new problems in trying to solve old ones.

FDR on Africa

THE announced release of 11 pro-United Nations Frenchmen, arrested after the death of Darlan in North Africa, and the proposed exchange of missions between the DeGaulle and Giraud groups indicates that the possibilities for unity in North Africa are getting better.

General Giraud has given public recognition to the praiseworthy struggle waged by DeGaulle and his forces against Nazi Germany. This also helps to increase the possibilities of French unity.

In this connection, some of the remarks of President Roosevelt on the North African political situation, in his press conference on Tuesday, are very significant.

Especially is this true of Roosevelt's approval of General Giraud's remark that he would use the services of members of the EOL (a formerly pro-fascist French veterans organization), Communists, conservatives, or anyone else under the sole criterion that they want to fight the Germans.

The President said that this was not a bad line for any country to follow these days. These remarks indicate the possibility of important developments towards an agreement of Giraud and his supporters with the DeGaulle National Committee, which is the authentic representative aboard of the liberation front in France composed of anti-Hitler and anti-Vichy elements, including the Communists.

This rapprochement is taking place under

the influence of mass opinion in Britain and the United States.

Typical of this opinion is the statement of R. J. Thomas, head of the auto workers, as well as the National Maritime Union, both of whom have criticized sharply the appointment of Peyrouton and dealings with Vichy-men. Both demanded the release of all political prisoners.

The mass indignation against the Peyrouton appointment and other similar distortions of United Nations policy is taking a constructive direction in demanding a more rapid realization of the broadest unity along the lines already indicated by DeGaulle, and by demanding the immediate release of all anti-fascist prisoners.

By advancing the unity of all forces ready to fight Hitler, the great positive significance of the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa can be fully realized—that is, in the quick opening of the Second Front in western Europe.

Unity of the liberation front not only in France and North Africa but in all countries of Europe, will be encouraged by the President's remarks. In essence they are a reiteration of the statement released by Sumner Welles at his interview with Earl Browder, in which the Undersecretary of State said it was the government's policy to advance national unity of all patriotic elements, including the Communists, in all countries.

The President's emphasis on this policy at this time also has important and immediate application here at home.

The effort of the appeasers and defeatists, spearheaded by Martin Dies, to split the nation and the United Nations with anti-Soviet and anti-Communist tirades, as we are entering upon the offensive phase of the war, is geared to Hitler's frantic pleas for a negotiated peace.

Just as the President answered Hitler at Casablanca with his "unconditional surrender" ultimatum, he has indicated in his remarks about including the Communists in the French National Front, a policy for defeating Martin Dies and his like at home.

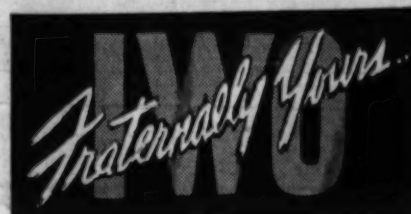
Thanks, Seamen!

OF the 70,000 men in our merchant marine 3,200 have given up their lives or are missing in the first year of the war. In relating this story to America, the Office of War Information has reminded us all of the valor of these toilers of the sea.

The rate of life loss among them is extraordinarily high, an index of the perils which these brave men look upon when they undertake to carry goods to our troops or to our allies. And yet, every one who has met the seamen—in their union halls or in private conversation man to man—knows the courage which is theirs, the readiness with which each and every one of them prepare again to ship to sea.

This eagerness to "keep 'em sailing" arises from a deep conviction that the cause for which they endanger themselves is the just cause of freedom and national liberation. Our seamen know so well what is involved in this war because they have discussed such matters in the democratic forum of their unions. In hailing them and their personal bravery, we also salute their union organizations which have proved such a citadel of strength to our country in its hour of peril.

When we reflect upon the high courage of these men who battle the waves and the submarines of the enemy, we can express our indignation at the shoddy libels which the Hearsts, Peglers and other like defeatist riff-raff have recently sought to level against their devotion. The gratitude of America goes out to the merchant seamen and our eternal thanks to their unions for the patriotism which they have held so high before all the people.



STICK TO YOUR GUNS, the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee was urged by a broad delegation of 25 national leaders of people's organizations who appeared before the FEPC in Washington. In the delegation was Moran Weston, national secretary of the IWO Negro Commission, representing our Order and the Negro Labor Victory Committee as well as the Elks fraternity. Another IWO member in the delegation was Vito Marcantonio.

FOUR POINTS adopted by the delegation comprise the program for which our Order, and all win-the-war organizations should fight. They are: (1) FEPC members sit tight to preserve policy of Executive Order 8802; (2) autonomy and full authority for the FEPC; (3) adequate funds and personnel to function; (4) hearings on discrimination in railroad industry and Southwest. IWO lodges should urge FDR to approve these proposals.

DIES MUST GO, was the resolve of 40,000 New York IWO members, in this telegram sent to Rep. Sabath, chairman of the House Rules Committee, and stating their conviction "that the continuation of the Dies Committee would interfere seriously with the prosecution of the war and would undermine the very foundation of national unity because its record is a consistent one of unprincipled and unfounded attacks on government officials, on trade unions and on our ally, the Soviet Union." The Order requested an opportunity to testify at any hearings held by the Committee. IWO lodges are urged to act similarly in expressing opposition to reviving the Dies Committee.

DETERMINED TO SPEED the day of Axis annihilation, 245 IWO Builders added more than 12,000 anti-fascist "soldiers" to the Order's ranks during 1942. Prizes of war bonds ranging from \$50 to \$300 rewarded Builders' efforts and put more dollars to work for the war.

CHAMP RECRUITER, George Kuzma, Carpatho-Russian-American of Lodge 3286, New Jersey, won \$300 in bonds. Herman Seligson of Lodge 525, New York, made second place with a \$150 prize. A \$100 bond went to Frank Corona, Spanish-American of Lodge 4771, Los Angeles.

FIFTY DOLLAR BONDS were awarded to the following Builders: New York—Ruth Grossman, Lodge 467; Kamila Ortman, Lodge 3609; Pittsburgh—Maurice Johngario, Lodge 568; Angelo Orelli, Lodge 2590; Emilio Daviero, Lodge 2623; Philadelphia—Frank Yanko, Lodge 632; Baltimore—Samuel Zaitman, Lodge 126, and Antonio Reda, Lodge 2517.



DRESSED FOR DUTY, these smiling IWO women are doing their part as OGD and AWFS volunteers: (l. to r.) Maria Sporn, Alex Markson, Mildred Dubbs, Jane Gordon and Rose Rosenberg.

OPENING the 1943 IWO Build for Victory drive with a bang, New York District stormed the official opening month with 430 adult and 16 junior members. Pittsburgh was close behind with 87 adults and 45 juniors. New England slid into third place with 80 adults and 9 juniors.

WAR BOND prizes in the present drive provide for 25 first prizes of \$50 (at least 26 members); 50 second prizes of \$25 (at least 16 members); 100 third prizes of \$10 in war stamps, and 175 special prizes for the highest-ranking recruiters. Builders find that the Order's sound, low-cost insurance and war activities program makes members of IWO friends faster in times like these.

BARING THE INNER WORKS of the German fascist set-up, Alex Norden in "Thugs of Europe" has added to our arsenal of knowledge about what goes on in Nazidom. The indisputable facts break through the web of lies and mystery woven by the Goebbels spider. Berlin's nerve endings—in our own country are also beginning to undergo the democratic treatment of the X-ray and scalpel.

LONG-AWAITED TREATMENT is given such a Berlin nerve-ending by Sender Garlin in his study, "The Truth About Reader's Digest." Garlin methodically probes this innocent-seeming "digest," exposing it as a carrier of distrust of our allies, our war and our leaders. The "Digest" spreads pro-fascist germs to millions of school children, among the people generally and throughout our armed forces. To help our country know its enemies of foreign and home-grown variety the IWO is urging circulation of these and other vital wartime pamphlets among its 155,000 members.

AROUND THE WORLD and into the hearts of democracy's millions sped Vice-President Wallace's Century of the Common Man speech. To spread the message far and wide in America, the IWO has published the Wallace speech in English and 15 other languages, in the form of a 48-page booklet, profusely illustrated by Hugo Gellert, eminent artist, in 4-color, silk-screen reproductions.

DRAMATIC PICTURALIZATION of the Wallace speech will take place when the exhibition of the original Gellert prints opens at the A. C. A. Gallery, 26 W. 8th St., Sunday, Feb. 7, at 3 P. M. Visitors will be addressed by Barney Conal, war service director of the New York CIO Industrial Council, Hugo Gellert, and Dave Greene, N. Y. State IWO Secretary. The general public is invited to view this novel war-time exhibition, which will continue through Feb. 24.

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